The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,394 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th June.
L. Teheran	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	16th „
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd „
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th „
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballaarat	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th „
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st „
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th „
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th „
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th „
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.
...steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard ...gon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey ...ngers on board.

...AM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

...essel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
...BAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
...ZAPORE	3557	600	R. Harvey	26th June
...AUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

...urn Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates ...ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
...bay, May 27, 1885.

...INSULAR AND ORIENTA L COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

...HROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental ...way Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and ...n tickets available for three and six months. Tickets ...lso be obtained which allow passengers to travel ...ass by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from ...isi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

...EAMERS leave BOMBAY for MAR-...SEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks ...neral advertisement), and the voyage to the for-...ort is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 ...uring the Monsoon). The Railway journey from ...illes to London occupies about 27 hours.
...s to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, ...ding the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
...irst Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
...Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before ...aving India.
...Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which ...all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
...y, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox	11th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	480	W.S. Young	30th „
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russell	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of Indian Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 1, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

NOTICE.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 15,000 BROAD-GAUGE TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS to be delivered on the above Railway.

For particulars, apply to undersigned at Nagpur.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager,
Nagpore and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
Nagpur, dated 12th May, 1885.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOW, near the Synagogue, Byculla, suitable for 2 Families or Hotel. The GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, suitable for a shop or Refreshment Bar.

Premises opposite Crawford Market suitable for shop or residence.

For rent and further particulars please apply to MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, near the Synagogue, Byculla.

NAUGUR'S SAFES, WITH CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, and especially to the Government, the Mercantile Community and the Railway Companies, that he has opened a shop at No. 390, Kalbadevi Road, where IRON SAFES of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of first-class workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks, are kept for sale at very Moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are made unfit for further use are executed to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CAPITALIST INVESTORS.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION under the decree and orders of the Honourable the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces at noon, on the 29th day of June, 1885, free from all incumbrances to the highest bidder.

That valuable landed property situate in Dehra Doon within a few miles of the hill sanitarium of Mussoorie, known as the "Markham Grant Estate,"

COMPRISING:—3,491 acres of good arable land, not under cultivation.
249 ditto of good land, under cultivation.
480 acres of good tea land.
80 acres of land under tea cultivation, the plants ranging from 3 to 5 years old.
816 acres of Khair forest.
886 acres of Waste land fit for grazing purposes.

Total ... 6,002 acres including the valuable Mahals of LUCHEEWALA, HUNSOOWALA, DOOCKWALA and JHISURPURI.

Of the above land 2,946 acres are held under a grant from Government preserving a revenue of only Rs. 2,210 as payable on the whole of the said grant for the next thirty years.

N.B.—The Timber on the grant independently of the Khair Forest has been estimated to be worth Rs. 50,000 and Limestone abounds in the district. A line of Railway is expected to pass through a portion of the grant, enhancing the value of the whole of the Estate which has been officially estimated to be worth from 2 to 3 lacs of rupees. There are Factory Buildings, Engine and Drying House, Press House, Ware Houses, Indigo Factory and Vats, Turbine and Prices Canal Irrigation Channels on the Estate valued at over fifty thousand rupees in masonry alone.

A river runs near the Estate.

For further particulars apply to Sub-Judge, Dehra Doon, ... and London Bank, Limited, Mussoorie, or E. HOWARD, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

EDGAR GALBRAITH,
Sub-Judge, Dehra Doon.
...e, 30th May, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 8th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.

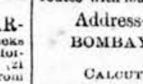
S. S. "CHILKA", 1,944 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th June, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS.

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a
RAT TRAPS ... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ... „	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ... „	15 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in blooms or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
„ „ Wicker covered	9 8
„ 00 One and a half gallon size	9 0
Wicker covered	12 8
„ 0 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
Wicker covered	14 8
„ 1 Three and a half gallon size	17 8
Wicker covered	20 0
„ 2 Five gallon size	24 8
Wicker covered	27 0
„ 3 Six „	30 0
PocketFilter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GYMKHANA (*Registered*) BOUQUET.

A DELICIOUS PERFUME,
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

MICROSCOPES.

THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these Instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet, Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected, and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING feathers, gloves, cutlery, edibles, and all perishable articles during WET or DAMP WEATHER.

Also essential to Smokers, as the only means of producing really dry, mature and properly ripened Cigars and of preserving Matches in invariable good order.

With Directions for use.
1 quart capacity Rs. 2-8 2 quarts capacity Rs. 3-8.
4 „ „ „ 5 7 „ „ „ 10.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHAMNUS FRANGULA

(BLACK ALDER BARK),

PREPARED *in vacuo* and free from the defects attaching to all previous preparations of the same drug. It is uniform in action, its dose is small, and it is not disagreeable or persistent in taste. It is an invaluable

APERIENT

in all cases of constipation, especially if the complaint is habitual; and in liver and in other cases of functional inactivity. Very small doses suffice in infantile cases, and are easily given. It does not cause subsequent sluggish reaction.

The Process by which this Extract is prepared is SPECIAL TO US. Note therefore that the phial bears our name and capsule.

Per phial Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

ONE important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle); Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia); Aërated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés)	Rs. 0 12
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia); Artificial Seltzer-water	„ 1 0
Lemonade, Tonic-water, Ginger-ale, Gingerade — All of superior quality and delicate flavour.	„ 1 0
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL.

NOTICE.

THE effects of the late Mr. FELIX de OLIVEIRA, Portuguese subject, consisting of wearing apparel new and used, electro-plated ware, etc., etc., will be sold by Public Auction at this Consulate, 9, Forbes-street, at 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant.

C. F. MENEZES,
Chancellor Consulate for Portugal.
Bombay, 4th June, 1885.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE and BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION. Salary, Rs. 1,000 a month.

Apply by letter to the undersigned on or before the 12th inst.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Directors of the Bonded Warehouse Association.

G. M. BARTON,
Official and Provincial Secretary.
Calcutta, 1st June, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that I have THIS DAY commenced the business of a Book-Seller, Publisher, Stationer, News-Paper, Periodical and General Agent on No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, under the style of RADHABAI, widow of the late ATMARAM SAGOON, on my own account and with my own money and unconnected with the business of the firm of Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

I also beg to inform the public that I have appointed my brother, RAMCHANDRA GOVIND to conduct and manage the said business, and to sign for me and on my behalf all papers and documents connected therewith as, RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, Manager to RADHABAI, widow of the late ATMARAM SAGOON. The public is earnestly solicited to patronize the shop in every way.

The notice published in the *Times of India*, dated 26th September, 1884, the *Bombay Gazette*, dated 27th September, 1884, the *Native Opinion*, dated 28th September, 1884, the *Indu Prakash*, dated 29th September, 1884, and the *Madras Times*, dated 14th October, 1884, is hereby revoked.

राधाबाई
i.e. RADHABAI,
Widow of the late ATMARAM SAGOON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RADHABAI, WIDOW OF THE LATE ATMARAM SAGOON,
BOOK-SELLER, PUBLISHER, STATIONER, NEWS-PAPER, PERIODICAL, AND GENERAL AGENT.
135, KALBADEVI-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WE beg most respectfully to announce to the public in general that we have received from England a new consignment of the following books:—

Annotated Books, Fun Books, Bohn's Series, Games and Sports, Cottage Library, History, English Men of Letters (*Series*), Globe Series, Dickens Novels, Health Primers, Engineering, Agriculture, Cassells' Books, Golden Treasury Series, Drawing and Copy Books, Enquire Within Series, J S Mill's Works, Poetical Works, Novels, Reynolds' Novels, Prize Books, Sanskrit Books, Oriental Languages, Hindustani Books, Persian Books, Indian Subjects, Grammars, Maxmuller's Sacred Books of the East, Bain's Books, Drawing Books, Latin Books, Spelling Books, Law Books, Speeches, &c, Letter Writers, H Spencer's Books, Medical Books, M Taylor's Works, Geography, Travels and Voyages, Gardening, Science Primers, Mathematical Works, Ancient Classics, Maunder's Treasuries, Darwin's Works, Shakespeare's Works, Carlyle's Works, Literature Primers, Chandos Classics, Foreign Classics for English Readers, Atlases and Maps, Dictionaries, Laurie's Standard Library, General Science, Dick's English Classics, Beeton's Books, Phonography, Disraeli's Novels, Freemasonry, Royal Reader Series, Dramatic Works, Irving's Works, Receipts and Cookery Book, International Scientific Series, Routledge's Standard Library, Logic & Moral Philosophy, French Books, Gujarati Books, Marathi Books.

GOVERNMENT'S BOOK DEPOT PUBLICATIONS.

All the books can be had at our Shop, No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, at 8 annas per shilling—*the cheapest rate*. A *liberal* discount will be allowed to those who will purchase them *wholesale*. Orders from the Moffusil will be promptly executed; and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit. Books not in stock will be procured from England or elsewhere and supplied to orders. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders and enquiries. Professors, Principals, School-Masters, Students, and all men of learning are earnestly solicited to patronize the shop.

We also undertake to execute orders for stationery, Types of every description, printing and lithographic presses, and to print works in English, Marathi, and Gujrathi.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to RADHABAI, widow of the late ATMARAM SAGOON.

THE FIRST SELECTION OF BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Called Back; by Hugh Conway	0 8
Brown-eyes; by Cromelin	0 8
Dont; Always; Stop !! Discriminate, each	0 4
Max O Rell's John Bull and his Island	1 4
John Bull's Neighbour in her True Light	1 0
Zola's Nana, illustrated. (English)	3 0
Deleuze's Animal Magnetism	4 8
Gregory's „ „	2 12
James' Mesmerism	1 8
Haye's Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners	6 0
„ Riding on the Flat and Across Country	6 0
„ Training and Horse Management in India 1885	4 8
Seeley's, the Expansion of England	2 4
Bergen's Marine Engineer	5 4
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering	9 0
Reed's Engineer's Hand-book	5 4
Ainsley's Engineer's Manual	4 0
Molesworths Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ	3 4
Bales, how to Manage a Steam Engine	1 4
Marsden's Cotton Spinning	3 4
Greenwood's Turner's and Fitter's Hand-book	0 14
Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers	3 4
Donaldson's Roughworking Drawing for first-class Engineers' Examination	2 4
Spretson's Casting and Founding	10 0
Zeuner's Treatise on Valve-Gears	7 0
Martindale and Westcott's Extra Pharmacopœia	3 12
Elements of Social Science	1 12
Trall's Sexual Physiology	3 0
Jone's (M.) Diseases of Women	3 12
Fothergill's Physiological Factors in Diagnosis	4 0
Naphy's Surgical Therapeutics	10 0
„ Medical „	10 0
Bruce's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	3 12
Morris's, The book of Health	
Murphy's, Our Homes and how to make them	
Brewer's Dictionary of Miracles	3 12
„ Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots, and Stories	3 12
Brewer's, Dictionary of Phrase and Fables	1 12
Reynold's, Locomotive Engine Driving	2 8
Selections from the Bagh o Bahar and Prem Sagar for the Ex. of Higher Standard	4 12
Selections from the Bagh o Bahar and History of India for the Ex. of Lower Standard	2 12

Excluding postage.

RAMCHUNDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.

It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders and Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chiblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, etc.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

BRAND & Co.'s

Essence of Beef	Rs. 1 4
Essence of Mutton	„ 1 8
Essence of Chicken	„ 3 8

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for MADON'S Extract of Chicken only.

Per pot, Re. 1-8.

MADON'S
CANTHARIDINE
HAIR OIL.

PARTICULARLY recommended for the growth of Hair; and as a reliable application when the Hair is falling off, and even causes it to grow on bald places.

Per Bottle, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

COOPER-MADON'S
HEALTH CORDIAL.

A PREPARATION used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It Marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH and LOST NERVE and BRAIN POWER. A SPECIFIC cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, DIMINISHED VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attend the employment of this Cordial in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

SPECIAL
EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

SUPERIOR to any other in the market, in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.

Per case of six	Rs. 2 4
Wickered Bottles, ½ pint	„ 1 8
Pint	„ 2 12
Quart	„ 5 0
Fancy Stoppered Bottle	„ 1 0

VALENTINE'S
MEAT JUICE,
Per pot, Rs. 3-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC — Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX — A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC — Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC — Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE — Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE — Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX — Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

USEFUL ITEMS.

POCKET LETTER-BALANCES.
Bar marked in ounces on one side and in tolas on the other.
Each Rs. 4.

ETNAS
Improved, with folding handle, spirit flask fitting inside with space for matches, the most compact and complete water-boiler yet invented.
Each Rs. 4, 4-8, and 5.

DUTCH OVENS
For chops, small joints, etc., 13 inches in width.
Each Rs. 4-8.

BACON BROILERS
Similar to Dutch ovens, with enamelled iron pans about 10 inches long.
Each Rs. 5-8.

CAMP BEDSTEADS
Improved, portable, very strong, size 6 ft. 4 in. long, by 2 ft. 6 in. wide with best canvas sacking; packs into a box 3 ft. 3 in. long, 6 in. wide, and 4 in. deep.
Each Rs. 32-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,

OF 7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has OPENED a BRANCH OF HER

ESTABLISHMENT
AT No. 19, KAHUN ROAD,
POONA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

PURE CLARETS.

BORDEAUX, a Light Breakfast or Luncheon Wine	Rs. 10	0 nett
MEDOC SUPERIOR. This Wine has been selected for use in the Hospitals in Paris	„ 13	4 „
ST. EMILION, rich full-bodied	„ 15	8
ST. JULIEN, a remarkably soft Wine with good bouquet	„ 19	0 „

These Wines are specially selected for India and are all bottled in Bordeaux.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITAR... ...ARE.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices:—

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 860. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. } Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATE

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
BEST TABLE BRICKS, in lots of 10, 20, and 30 Thousand each. Apply to the BOMBAY BRICK and TILE FACTORY, Limited, 32, Meadow-street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade-advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

KAISER BEER deposits no sediment and is bright and sparkling to the last Qts., Rs. 5-12, Pts., Rs. 3-12 per dozen.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

A NOVELTY.—Pocket Folding Nail Scissors all nickeled, annas 14 each. Same sold before for Re. 1-8. Other cheapest Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a first-class DRESSMAKER. Good salary to a competent hand.—Apply A. B. C., care of this paper.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MATRON for the Byculla Girls' School. Salary, Rs. 30 with rations.—Apply to the Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a strong pair of WALERS, 15-2 and over, suitable for a big carriage.—Apply to JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS—Pure, Embroidery, Feloslle, and Crewel, of all colours. Prices moderate.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TUITION in HINDUSTANI through the *Urdu Instructor*. Price reduced to Rs. 6½ per vol.; both vols., Rs. 10½.—G. M. MUNSHI and Sons, Bombay, S. E.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting this evening, 8-30 p.m., conducted by Revd. J. Forgan. All young men are cordially invited.

CRYSTOLEUM, KARTALINE, CANVASINE, and METALLICON LUSTRE-PAINTING in every detail taught by a Lady.—Apply to "A.B.," care of this paper.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each; for one, Rs. 10 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.—Heads of Departments and Firms, to whom enrolment forms have been sent, are requested to return them to the Honorary Secretary G. W. Roughton, 5, Church-lane, as soon as possible.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perosbaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zerrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row.

B. A. DE NORONHA will give lessons on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, and Singing. Address Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Montebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., LONDON.—PHIPSON and Co. have received a shipment of the finest Old Tom Gin from the above distillers.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION with Board, available for a single gentleman, in one of the coolest houses in the Fort. Apply "X," care of this paper.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co.

JUST RECEIVED Pioneer Tobacco, specially manufactured for the most Fastidious Pipe-Smoker. Rs. 2-4 per lb., HOWARD & Co., 30, Medows-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 19, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Saccoat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, up-country constituents are strongly advised to order the above preparations. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NOW READY.
NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to
BABU NEBRUNJUN BANERJEE,
2, Outram-street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

UNDER ORDERS issued by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and by the GOVERNMENT of H. H. the NIZAM, HYDERABAD, it is hereby notified that this Company has now assumed possession of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway, and that all communications formerly addressed to the Manager H. H. the Nizam's State Railway should now be addressed to the undersigned. All communications concerning traffic should be addressed to the traffic manager of this Company, and all communications intended for the Storekeeper, to the Storekeeper.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's G. S. Rys. Co., Ld.
Secunderabad, 13th May, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 150 tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 10th June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders will not be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st May, 1885.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of the Straits Settlements EMPLOYMENT is OFFERED for three years certain on a combined Trigonometrical and Cadastral Survey of the three Provinces of Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Province Wellesley to one competent European or Eurasian Observer on the salary of \$150—one hundred and fifty dollars—per mensem together with the usual local travelling allowance; also to six Native Assistant Observers at \$75—seventy-five dollars, with travelling allowance and to three Plotters and Computers at the same rate of seventy-five dollars. The rate of exchange is about Rs. 225 to \$100. Applications (from qualified men only) will be received by the Surveyor-General of India, Simla, to whom testimonials and specimens of drawing may be forwarded.

G. C. DE PREE, Colonel S. C.,
Surveyor-General of India.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 168, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA, AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY AND THE SIDINGS AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after THURSDAY, the eleventh of June instant, until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway and the Sidings at Colaba, of this Company; of the Sassoon Dock; and of the New Colaba Company.

2. Cotton and other Traffic tendered at Up-Country Stations for despatch to any of those Sidings after Monday, the eighth of June instant, will be sent to, and delivered at, Boree-bunder Goods Station.

3. Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 2nd of June, 1885.

CAWNPORE-ACHNERA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A NEW TIME-TABLE will come into force on and from the 1st June next. The timings at the principal stations will be as under:—

UP.

Stations.		Mail	Mix.	Local
Cawnpore	d.	3 30	9 10	
Fatehgurh	a.	9 13	16 15	
„	d.	9 24	16 23	
Kasgunj	a.	14 50	22 0	
Soron	d.	13 45	10 0	
Kasgunj	a.	14 20	10 35	
Kasgunj	d.	15 15	22 58	
Hattras Junction	a.	17 44	1 10	
„	d.	10 20	2 5	15 55
Muttra	a.	20 31	4 35	17 47
„	d.	20 45	5 45	17 58
Achnera	a.	22 10	7 17	19 20
„	d.	..	7 30	19 27
Agra	a.	..	8 28	20 25

DOWN.

Station.		Mail	Mix.	Local
Agra	d.		16 46	8 30
Achnera	a.		17 55	9 50
„	d.	4 10	20 5	10 58
Muttra	a.	5 40	21 50	12 25
„	d.	6 0	22 35	12 40
Hattras Junction	a.	8 15	1 4	14 45
„	d.	9 0	2 5	..
Kasgunj	a.	11 18	4 30	..
Kasgunj	d.	12 15	5 45	..
Soron	a.	12 50	8 2	..
Kasgunj	d.	11 50	5 0	..
Fatehgurh	a.	17 27	10 22	..
„	d.	17 40	10 35	..
Cawnpore	a.	23 45	17 30	..

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Cawnpore, 28th May, 1885.

PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Per doz. Pts.
Carlowitz	Rs. 21	...
„ Finest Selected	25	...
Somlau	24	...
Kadarka	22	...
Reisling	22	...
O'Edenburg	26	...

HOCKS, STILL.

Erbach	17	9-8
Laubenheimer	18	10
Neirsteiner	20	12
Neirsteiner (Pearl)	24	13
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	24	14

BURGUNDIES, STILL.

Chambertin, First Quality	27	15
Pommard „ „	22	12
Chablis „ „	22	12
Beaune „ „	22	12
Macon „ „	22	12
Grave	18	10

CLARET—From Rs. 12 to 40.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

THE absence of home telegrams owing to an interruption on the line has somewhat interfered with business during the day. Private messages came to hand mostly between 1 and 2 o'clock, but Reuter's closing advices have not been delivered up to the close of business.

From what we can learn of the tone of private advices, produce remains very flat. Cotton is perhaps an exception, Continental consumers having apparently begun to perceive that they have not much time left in which to secure direct supplies of Surats. The inquiry on the part of exporters to-day has again been fairly active, some 2,000 to 2,500 bales having changed hands. The inquiry runs mostly on Bhownuggurs on the basis of about Rs. 200 for Good, and we hear of 100 bales Good Westerns having been bought at Rs. 194 per candy. Receipts for the week are rather disappointing, only 58,000 bales.

WHEAT is weaker for *Ekdani*, in which business to some extent has been done at Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ per candy, and Rs. 31-0 per cwt. railway terms. Red Wheats, however, are as firm as ever, Ahmedabad being firmly held for Rs. 23½ per candy.

SEEDS are dull at unaltered prices, the export demand all round being inactive.

FREIGHTS show no material change. There has perhaps been a shade more inquiry for Liverpool ready, but the supply of tonnage is very ample. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	23s 9d.	23s. 9d. to 25s.
Open Charter	26s. 3d.	
Havre	25s. 3d.	25s. to 26s. 3d.
Antwerp	27s.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	32s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice	37s. 6d. to 40s.	35s.

COALS continue to give way in value. Ocean Marthyr Cardiff is offering at Rs. 14¾ alongside without finding buyers, and a ship cargo of Great Western Navigation arrived in harbour has been tried all round the market unavailingly.

MONEY is steady here, but unchanged as regards rates of discount. In Calcutta, however, the Bank of Bengal have to-day reduced their minimum rate one per cent., making it 6 per cent. for demand loans. This, too, notwithstanding a reduction in the cash balance of 11 lakhs.

The *Government Gazette* published to-day gives the following statement of the Silver movements at the Mint :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th May 1885	Rs.	68,34,355
Add—Silver received during the week	„	23,66,212
		92,00,567
Deduct—New coin paid during the week	„	18,50,040
		73,50,527
Additional Silver Bullion belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay	„	50,79,109
		1,24,29,636
Last week	„	1,09,74,735

EXCHANGE :—The result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday was to give 1½ lakhs on Calcutta and 3½ lakhs on Bombay in bills at 1s. 6 29-32d., tenders at that rate receiving in full. As compared with last week this shows a decline of 1-32d., and by no means indicates anything of a demand for remittance to this side. Still, for some reason which is not quite apparent on the surface, the Banks have made the market 1-32d. higher to-day, and generally are rather firm at the improvement. The upward movement, however, has no real strength behind it, and any rise now can but mean a proportionate decline later. We quote Ready Bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 1-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 7 1-8d.	„
Francs do.	2·01½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter again, owing to the absence of home advices. Fours we quote at Rs. 96⅞ for cash, Rs. 96⅞ for delivery. Fours-and-a-half are still Rs. 99½. From Calcutta the quotations come Rs. 96⅞ and Rs. 99⅜ respectively.

SHARES are firm for Spinning Mills at, in some cases, an advance of Rs. 5. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are up to Rs. 4,150 for old and Rs. 840 for new.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	74
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	96

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	635
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
BudneiraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	712½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	545
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	750
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	165
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	585
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	..	925
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	550
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,070
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	197½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,410
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	600
NalgaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 10	495
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		675
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000		675
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,365
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	—	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	210
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	61
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	200
	750	200	150		156
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	203
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	91
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		90
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	635
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	107 / 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,150
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	840
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	[illegible]
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	[illegible]
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	..	32
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	332
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	332½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12		p.ct.	12

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Merka, 1,029 tons, Captain Abbass ben Abdoola, sails to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE ship Garston, 1,812 tons, Captain G. A. Bonfeld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, which port she left on the 7th March, with a cargo of 2,900 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain G. B. Macfayden, will sail to-day for Kurrachee and coasts with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H. G. Knuhardt, Captain T. Digby, Mr. Hunneybun, and 62 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Garston	Bonfield	Cardiff, March 7.
	Colaba (s)	May	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Morna	Goodwin	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Commilla, Macfayden, for Kurrachee.
„ Merka, Abbass bin Abdoola, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kingdom, for Havre.
„ Werneth Hall, for Liverpool via Kurrachee.
„ Satara, for Persian Gulf.
„ Arcot, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
31	Maharani (s)	Mason	Calcutta, May 15.
	Booldana (s)	Clark	Tellicherry, May 9
	Tai Sang (s)	Davies	Hongkong, May 16
	Carisbrooke Castle	Blackmore	London, March 12
	Edinburgh	Rousseau	New York, Jan. 23

DEPARTURES.

May 31.—Steamer City of London. Ship Moulesden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
29	Her Majesty		Cardiff.
	Willingale (s)		Cocanada.
30	Clan Buchanan (s)		Calcutta.
June			
1	Tasmania (s)		Calcutta.
	Goorkha (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
29	Wodan (s)		Vizagapatam.
	M. Meanatchy (s)		Singapore.
30	Willingale (s)		Boston.
31	Avocet (s)		Calcutta.
June			
1	Clan Buchanan (s)		London.
2	Tasmania (s)		London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackenzie s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers.
Werneth Hall s—370 boxes bar soap, A S Adum; 50 bundles copper sheets, Ralli Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Loodeana s—123 cases matches and 5 cases umbrellas, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; 38 kegs soft soap, T Fazoolabhoy, 15 cases matches, B Shapoorji.
Bokhara s—11 bales brown paper and 6 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 25 bottles quicksilver and 5 bales sarsaparilla roots, Ruttonjee Veerjee; 5 packages papers and envelopes, A K Tayebally; 75 cases yellow metal sheets and 50 bundles copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 9 cases books, stationery, etc., Thacker and Co; 20 cases aniline dye, Rahimtoola Noordin.
Sunbeam s—50 cases matches. The United Merchants Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bokhara s—3 cases saffron, Perezsola Navarro.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—13 bales brown paper, M G Parakh; 4 cases lithographic stones, Warden & Co; 250 barrels alum, H Khimjee; 25 cases matches, Allana Abdool Rahman; 15 bales writing paper, V Heptoolabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—50 cases window glass, Tyebally Ebramjee; 14 cases glassware, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son.

FROM NEW YORK.

Werneth Hall s—21 packages clocks, Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 650 cwts beheda, D Luximidass.
Nubia s—700 bales cotton, G C Bushby; 100 bales cotton, R Gourdhurdass; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 141 cwts myrabollams and 101½ cwts beheda, L Poonsee and Co; 90 cwts dry ginger, S Ramji; 158 bales twist, G Dwarkadass; 434 cwts linseed, Beun, Ashley and Co; 10 bales wool, T Jeevandass; 473 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Runchore; 200 bales cotton, G C Bushby, and Co, 300 cwts beheda, G Sowaram; 500 cwts wheat, Flour Mill Co; 250 bales cotton, G D Bhonjee.
Counsellor s—67 cubic tons teak squares, Wallace and Co; 600 cwts wheat, Polly and Co; 1,095 cwts, W [illegible] Belt; 400 cwts bones, F M Rahimbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Ockoba s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner; 35 cwts camphor, K Goolam Hoossen; bale hides, M Adisha; 26 cwts orchilo weed, M Soomar, 100 bales cotton, G C Bushby, and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 8 bales skins, V Canji; 150 cwts dry ginger, S Ramjee; 85 cwts gum, 7 cwts fishmaws and 2 cwts olebanum, D Peerbhoy.
Clan Mackenzie s—300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co: 3 bales woollen [illegible], M Balkoondass; 5 bales wool, H O Soomar.
Loodiana s—800 cwts wheat, L Cullianjee; 25,064 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,002 cwts linseed, Remington.
Guchborus s—9,001 cwts linseed, and 4000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6,625 cwts, wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gulf of Venice s—300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Athabasca s—1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 400 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.
Abana s—9 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Recta s—8,000 cwts wheat and 3,910½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—210 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.
Mark Lane s—110 bales cotton, Brent and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 15 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 40 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prinz George s—900 cwts wheat, H Cullianjee; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts wheat, Poonsee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Prinz George s—480 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co.
Bessie Morris s—250 bales cotton, Harvy and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Teviot s—495 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co 752 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co.
Accomac s—5,601 cwts rapeseed and 1,600½ cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham, and Co; 5,523 cwts rapeseed, 4,200 cwts poppyseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 260 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy; 1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Flamsteed s—2,791 cwts linseed, 2,002 cwts rapeseed, and 3,504 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lambesi —50 bales twist, M Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—2 bales peacock feathers, E Noordin; 47½ cwts sharkfins, R Coorjee; 83 cwts sharkfins and 5 cwts fishmaws, A C Esmaljee; 215 cwts raisin and 24 cwts kismiss, Yue Lun Ching; 125 bales twist, the Parel Spinning and Weaving Co; 125 bales twist, M Merwanjee; 25 bales twist, D T Mooljee; 100 bales twist, the Mahalukshmi Spinning and Weaving Co; 50 bales twist, R H Cheetham; 165 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, T Mooljee; 10 bales twist, S N Talati; 261 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 18 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 90 cwts sharkfins and 34 cwts fishmaw, R Hubibbhoy; 68 bales cotton, P Premsookdass; 20 cwts gum, R Pursotum; 50 bales twist, H A Esmaljee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—30 bales cotton, D Sassoon; 26 bales twist, J Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 3.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·691
Temperature of the Air	86·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·3
Dew Point	79·7
Relative humidity of Air	·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	83·0
General Direction of Wind*	NW, SW, WSW, WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	181

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 3.

Walker, Lt., R. A., on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Randolph, Lt., R.E., on duty, to Roorkee.
Steel, Vet. Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Burmister, Capt., R.A., on duty, to Ferozepore.

JUNE 4.

Saulez, Lt., 16th Bo. I., on leave, to Poona.
Close, Surg.-Maj., on leave, to Matheran.
Lovett, Lt., G. C. Regt., on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 5.

Members are again reminded that the rifles are urgently required at Head-quarters for the inspection of the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J S Baker, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, from 1st Jan 1885.

Mr W P Johnson, Superior Rev Estab of State Railways, Loco Dept, is transferred in the interest of the public service from the Estab under the control of the Govt of Bombay to that under the Govt of the N W P and Oudh.

Mr J J Lenehan, Depy Examr, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts during the absence of Maj Oldham on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr E J Neeville, Hon Asst Examr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, as a temporary arrangement.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr F Lepper, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Benl, is accepted by the Govt of India, from 23rd Apl 1885.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr C S Kraal, Asst Surveyor 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, from forenoon of the 23rd May 1885.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C Bird, Supdt, 4th grade, is allowed furlough for 12 months, from the 16th May 1885.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col H M Buller, 2nd-in-Comd, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 29 days from 20th May 1885 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut F C Grant, attached to the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted 12 months' leave on medical certificate, from 12th May 1885.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

Maj N C Martelli, Supdt of Operations for the control of the Mogias in Rajputana and Central India, is granted 1 month's privilege leave from 15th May 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C E Norton, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Asst Engr, 1st grade, on 8th Apl 1885.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Capt W H White, R E, Exec Engr, 3rd grade; Mr C J Cole, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Mr J C Mills, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, are posted to the Bolan Railway.

Mr F W Roberts, Asst Engr, 3rd, grade, is posted to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Sec.

Mr C P Warde, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Bolan Railway.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, May 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut D B Thomson, 2nd Battn East York Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 28th N I, on probation, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board there.

Second Class Master Gunner, Henry King, Karachi Harbour Defences, is remanded to regimental duty in the regimental rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment as a Warrant Officer.

The undermentioned officer has been ordered by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—
Lieut-Col J G E Griffith, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate :—Surgeon-Major B C Keelan, I M D, Civil Surgn and Supt, Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate :—Surgn-Major A Barry, M D, I M D.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Major J H L Greenfield, S C, 1st June 1882.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the S C, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Capt J Humfrey, S C, 2nd June 1885.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colrs H N Reeves and J W Watson, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 16th inst.

Bgdrs-Genl J Blair and A G F Hogg, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Resident at Aden on the 13th ult.

Capt A Wapshare, Actg Second Assist Resident at Aden, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification No. 1446 of 10th March last, on the 2nd May 1885.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Kesheb Vishnu Ghaisas, Probationary Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Ratnagiri.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W P Symonds, Magte of the First Class in the district of Thana, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Thana.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magtes of the First Class in the district of Belgaum to be Magtes in charge of the sub-divisions of that district comprising the talukas specified against their respective names :—Mr J J Heaton, the talukas of Belgaum and Chikodi; and Rao Bahadur Gursidapa Virbasapa Gilganchi, the talukas of Gokak and Athni.

Messrs J F Madan and C H Pandya, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depty Educational Inspr, Gujarati Schools, Bombay, on the 13th inst.

Mr M McMillan, B A, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, is appointed to act in the third grade during the absence of Mr R G Oxenham, or until further orders.

Mr Karmali R Nanjiani, B A, received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr of Hindustani Schools in the Northern Divin on 4th May.

Mr Rowji Shastri Godbole, Marathi Translator, Educational Dept, and Secy Dakshina Prize Committee, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification No 782, of 25th April, from the 18th May 1885.

Rao Saheb R B Karandikar, B A, Deputy Inspr, Kanara, delivered over charge of his office to the Head Master, High School, Karwar, on the 9th May.

Mr R H Deshpande, M A, received charge of the office of Deputy Inspr, Kanara, on the 14th May.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Bulkley, Fourth Class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept as a temporary measure :—

Nabab Abdul Rahiman, Sub-Registrar of Satara in the Satara Dist to be Sub-Registrar of Bassein in the Thana Dist.

Mr Mahipat Ramchandra, Sub-Registrar of Bassein in the Thana Dist, to be Sub-Registrar of Satara in the Satara Dist.

Mr Kashinath Ramchandra, Sub-Registrar of Karad in the Satara Dist, to be Sub-Registrar and Taluka Village Registrar of Barsi in the Sholapur Dist.

Mr Eshvant Ramchandra, Sub-Registrar of Barsi in the Sholapur Dist to be Sub-Registrar of Karad in the Satara Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Bapu Parshotam Joshi to be Huzur Depy Collr, Khandesh, with effect from the date of the return to duty of Mr J Davidson, C S.

Mr J W Scott, Assist Supdt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 6th May 1885.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha Kadaka to be sixth grade Depy Collr, vice Rao Bahadur N Krishnarao Manjunath, deceased, continuing to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Kaira, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Ardesar Jamshedji, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council in pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut-Col R I Crawford to be Collr and Magte of the district of Shikarpur and Dist Registrar, Shikarpur, with effect from the date of the retirement of Col R R Wallace, but to act as Collr and Magte of the District of Karachi and Dist Registrar, Karachi, during the absence of Col C F Boulton or till further orders.

Major A H Mayhew to act as Collr and Magte of the Dist of Shikarpur and Dist Registrar, Shikarpur, during the absence of Lieut-Col R I Crawford or till further orders.

Mr H E Watson to be Depy Comr, Thar and Parkar, and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar, vice Lieut-Col R I Crawford, promoted.

Mr R M Lambert to be Head Assist Collr in Sind, vice Mr H E Watson, promoted.

Mr R Giles, M A, to act as Depy Commr, Upper Sind Frontier, and Dist Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence of Major A H Mayhew or till further orders.

Mr H C Mules to be Second Assist Collr in Sind, vice Mr R M Lambert, promoted.

Mr J L Jenkins, B A, C S, to be Third Assist Collr in Sind, vice Mr H C Mules, promoted, taking rank immediately below Mr S W Edgerley, C S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Government are pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn J Crimmin, Offg Medl Officer, 4th Regt B I, to act as Civil Surgn, Aden, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn-Major E Colson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major S B Halliday, Medl Officer, 13th Regt Bom Infy, to act as Civil Surgn, Rajkot, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn-Major F C Barker, M D, or until further orders.

Mr Krishnaji Trimbak Gokhale, L M & S, is appointed an Assist Surgn of the third Grade.

Surgn H P Jervis has been appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, with effect from 8th April 1885.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major G Waters, L R C S, L R C P (Edin), to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Mr J Macfarlane, J P, resigned.

Surg J C H Peacocke, L R C S., L M Q., and Q C P (Ir), Acting Deputy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W W Baker, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, has passed an examination in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in para, 20, Chapr II, of the P W Code.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotion, with effect from 13th May 1885.—Lieut W W Baker, R E to be Assist Engr, first grade,

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major M J Macartney, R E, to be Ex Engr, Surat, on being relieved of his duties in the Railway Branch.

Mr H S Jones, Assist Engr, second grade, Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, has passed the professional examination prescribed in Chapt II, Sec I, paras. 16 to 18, of the P W D Code.

MISCELLANEOUS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Shankar Vanayak Vable a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ahmednagar Dist.

Messrs J F Fernandez, Magte, first class, and W T Pegge, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhuliakot Dist Jail on the 20th inst.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjsha Hormasji and Rao Bahadur Keshowrao Bhaskerji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Rajkot Dist Jail on the 26th May, 1885.

Mr Dadabhai Hormasji, Assist Pol Agent, Rewa Kantha, is granted ten days' privilege leave of absence in extension of the twenty days already granted to him.

Mr Motilal Dwarkadas, First Karkun of Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bardoli in the Surat Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Vinayekrao Narayenrao on privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

Messrs H A Hughes and B P Joshi, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, Frist Class, Khandesh, on the 15th inst.

Messrs G Waddington and E L Cappel, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte, Sholapur, with the Political Agency attached thereto, on the 20th inst.

Azam Rangrao Raghwendra, Head Karkun of taluka Sinar in the Nasik Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 21st Feb to 17th March 1885, during the absence of Mr R E Kanga and pending the arrival of Mr Kumthekar.

Messrs E McCallum and A L P Tucker, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr, Bijapur, on the 22nd ult.

Messrs A Keyser and W F Sinclair, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte, Kolaba, on the 25th ult.

Messrs H L Wright and G F M Grant, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the 26th inst.

Messrs W E Young and R L W[illegible] delivered over and received charge [illegible] the Assist Collr in charge Prince's Dock, Custom House, and Tobacco Dept on the 26th inst.

Messrs W Almon and W C Young, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr in charge Import Dept and Town Custom House on the 26th inst.

Mr C Warburton, Assist Supt, Revenue Survey, joined his appointment in the Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, to which he was transferred by Govt Resolution No. 2496, dated 23rd March 1885, on the 27th April last.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
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Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, by 8 on SATURDAY MORNING, 6th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND (POONA), until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 1st June, 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SHATTOCK—May 12, at 83, Blenheim Crescent, Notting-hill, Bayswater, London, William Lionel, the dearly beloved husband of Cornelia Shattock. Deeply mourned.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAINGER—May 27, at Allahabad, the wife of R. H Grainger, Esq., Examiner, Postal Accounts, of a daughter.

PORDAGE—May 30, at Mhow, the wife of Walter Pordage, Transport Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROTHENBUSCH—ROTHENBUSCH—May 20, at Lash-karpur, Sylhet, by the Revd. J. H. Beck, Chaplain of Sylhet, Peter Rothenbusch, of Amo Tea Estate, Sylhet, to Emma C., only daughter of Peter Rothenbusch, Esq., of Vallejo, California.

WRIGHT—FLEMING—May 28, at the R. C. Cathedral, Secunderabad, by the Rev. Father Bizi, assisted by Rev. father Kroot, Gerald Hume Wright, to Elizabeth Winefred, daughter of Captain Fleming, retired.

DEATH.

OUGHTERSON—May 28, at Cochin, Jeannie Campbell Sinclair, widow of James Robert Oughterson, and daughter of Hugh Crawford, aged 33.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1885.

THE slowness with which an understanding with Russia is being reached, despite an apparent desire for peace on both sides, seems to give colour to the views of those who, like Sir Henry Layard, believe that war with Russia must inevitably take place sooner or later. The opinion of a man so experienced in the politics of the East deserves respect, but it is subject to the discount which must attach to the opinions of those who, from their position and antecedents, are necessarily biassed, and cannot be expected to take a detached view of a given political situation. As Ambassador at Constantinople Sir H. Layard naturally regards the Russian aggression more or less from a Turkish standpoint. The burden of his paper in the *Contemporary Review* is that we have neglected and offended Turkey, and that the sooner we endeavour to renew our ancient relations and alliance with the Turks, the better for our own interests and security. Through a series of blunders, he maintains, we have alienated both Turkey and Persia, and can count upon neither in the event of a war with Russia. It is the knowledge of this, he argues, which renders Russia indifferent to our protests and remonstrances, and encourages her to make further advances to the Indian frontier. This view is one which will no doubt meet with wide acceptance, and it cannot be denied that there is a certain amount of plausibility in it. Its defect is that it does not take in all the factors of the problem, and leaves out of consideration circumstances which fully account for the departure from the national policy of the British Government in regard to Turkey which the ex-Ambassador to the Porte laments. It is the more necessary to form a correct estimate of the facts of the situation, because an error might lead to great and disastrous deviations from the true course. We may be led too easily to believe that a war with Russia is in any case inevitable. We do not say that such a war is impossible or even improbable; it is possible and even, under certain circumstances, probable. The evident duty of the Government is to prepare for such an eventuality, and not to trust anything to chance. The strengthening of the frontier, the augmentation of the army, the creation of Volunteer Reserves, the protection of the ports by fortifications and torpedo-boats, are measures which cannot be safely neglected or deferred. But when the Empire is thus guaranteed against surprise, it will be quite permissible to take account of the conditions which will render possible a long continuance of peace between the two great Empires which have taken Asia under their tutelage. In the first place, the invasion of India will then have become as hopeless an enterprise as would be an invasion of Russia. The chances of disaster would altogether outweigh the chances of success. And in the next place, it must not be lost sight of that in the opinion of the alarmists, who are always crying out about the Russian menace, the real objective of that Power is not India, but the Ottoman territory. Sir Henry Layard admits that the present object of Russia is not to endeavour to effect the actual invasion of India, but to secure such a position as will enable her at any time to threaten the tranquillity of this country, and thus prevent England from opposing her views and policy, not only in Asia, but in Europe.

If the real aim of Russia be to secure her share of the Sick Man's estate, and the position which she has acquired in Central Asia be only intended to keep us on the alert with a view to preventing us from helping the Turks, the problem clearly changes its conditions. It will then be for us to consider what are our interests in the maintenance of the Turkish Empire, and how they can best be safeguarded. It is usual to assume, and Sir H. Layard asserts in so many words, that our ancient policy as regards Turkey was subverted by Mr. Gladstone and the Radical party. A more misleading view of the matter could not be taken. The change of policy was due to a change of circumstances which rendered the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey well-nigh hopeless. It was not Mr. Gladstone or a Radical who at the Conference of Constantinople derided the Turkish scheme of reforms, the central idea of which was that all the subjects of the Empire should become Ottomans and enjoy equal rights and privileges, and equal representation in a Turkish Parliament. Lord Salisbury's declaration that it was idle to expect that any reform would be carried out in Turkey without external pressure, annihilated the last chance of resisting the contention of Russia, which was really identically the same—viz., that the subject races of Turkey must be protected by foreign influence and bayonets against Mussulman oppression. At the Congress of Berlin, after the war for which Lord Salisbury had furnished Russia with a moral justification, it was Lord Beaconsfield, and not Mr. Gladstone, who proposed that Bosnia and Herzegovina, till then an integral part of the Sultan's dominions, should be handed over to Austria. The cession of portions of Epirus and Thessaly to Greece, and of Albania to Montenegro, were also part of the work of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury at the Berlin Congress. The acquisition of Cyprus and the Convention giving the British Government the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey were but additional indications that our "ancient relations" with the Turks had undergone a complete transformation. The Conservative Government was confronted by a new set of circumstances which it was not possible to disregard. It could not maintain that traditional policy which the Liberal Government is denounced for ignoring. After the mutilations inflicted by the Congress at which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury represented England, Turkey was no longer the formidable military Empire which existed when Lord Salisbury at the Constantinople Conference flouted the proposed reforms that were sketched out with the view of parrying Russian aggression. The best soldiers in the Ottoman army—the men who had swept through Montenegro, and who fought in the Shipka Pass—came from Bosnia and Herzegovina. That recruiting ground, the best in the Empire, is not now Turkish territory. It is as clean gone as Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Turkey in Europe is no longer a military Power in any sense; the Asiatic provinces alone possess any inherent strength. If the Sultan be now involved in war with Russia, he will incur imminent danger of seeing what remains of his European dominions occupied by Austrian troops, while he is striving to make head against the legions of the Czar. The danger is not diminished by the known fact that Austria is being "pushed to the east" by Prince Bismarck. The revival of the traditional policy of the British Government—that of supporting a strong and self-contained Turkish Empire against Russian aggression—which Sir H. Layard asks for, is now impossible. European opinion has pronounced sentence on the Turk. Turkey is no longer a great military Power, able to keep the field for several campaigns against Russia. And Austria has brought her myriad bayonets quite close to the breast of the Sick Man, ready to press them home without hesitation or scruple when the Iron Chancellor gives the hint that the time has come. Sir Henry admits that the intimation which was made to the Sultan by Germany, Austria, and France that if he either opened the Dardanelles to us or allowed them to be forced by us, he would be held responsible, could not be disregarded, and that if we forced the passage, Turkey would have to join our enemies. This being the case, how is it possible for us to revert to the "ancient policy," and cultivate a close alliance with Turkey?

The truth is, the old policy has become obsolete, and we must find a substitute for it. If Russia is to be kept in check on that side, it must be done in concert with Austria and Germany, and not by the help of Turkey in defiance of those Powers. It is idle to talk—as the ex-Ambassador does—of making amends to Turkey for past neglect by helping her to recover Batoum. That port, whether it be as insignificant as Lord Beaconsfield declared it to be, or whether it be a smaller Sebastopol, is not worth serious consideration in estimating the comparative strength of the forces on which the great issues of the Eastern Question depend. Is it not fatuity to speak of Batoum as a reward for a Turkish alliance and say nothing of Egypt, or even of the Soudan? If we thought it prudent or politic to press the Sultan to hazard everything on a new throw of "the iron dice of war," surely it ought to occur to a practised diplomatist that some inducement greater than the prospective restoration of an insignificant port in the Black Sea would have to be offered. But even if attainable, a Turkish alliance would not now have its old military value, and it would involve the risk of embarrassment on the side of Austria and Germany. On the other hand, the alliance between these Empires, with a view to profitting by the progress of the dry rot in European Turkey, creates for Russia difficulties and dangers of a kind which she had never to confront before. It is surely not beyond the resources of British statesmanship to repay Russia in her own coin, and balance the inconvenience she may occasion us by her attitude on the further Afghan frontier, by causing her to give due attention to the aims of her rivals in South-Eastern Europe. With so much at stake in that part of the world, Russia cannot afford to enter with a light heart on a conflict with England and India on the side of Afghanistan. In other words, she will probably deem it good policy, as a rule, to rest satisfied with the Penjdehs, and not to press too strenuously for the Zulfikars and Maruchaks, of her well-regulated ambition.

THE report on prison administration in British Burmah last year contains more than one passage which will stimulate the desire of prison reformers to know a little more. The sudden increase of punishments, for instance, from just under four thousand to more than double that number, is explained by an order that all punishments should be recorded. But the fact that the issue of an order to that effect has been followed by so large an increase seems to indicate that for some years past the regulations in this respect have been far short of what they should have been. We should like to know what criticism would have been passed upon this at the international prisons conference at Stockholm a year or two since, or at any gathering of prison managers at which the Howard Society element was largely represented. Nor would anything like satisfaction be expressed in such an assembly at the fact that "while every endeavour is made to segregate habituals from casuals, owing to the crowded condition of many of the Burmese gaols and to their defective structural arrangements the separation is in many instances little more than nominal." It is true that the Inspector-General of Prisons "doubts much that is generally accepted regarding the contaminating influence of association with those previously convicted;" but Dr. Sinclair's doubts, while they gravely discredit his judgment upon one of the most important points in prison discipline, do not at all reduce the gravity of the confession which he makes. The Chief Commissioner, in his Resolution on the Administration Report, dismisses the subject by remarking that there is room for much further progress in respect to—amongst other things—the separation and segregation of prisoners in the larger gaols. But this is not exactly as serious a view of the matter as the case demands. When there are overcrowded gaols, and the authority immediately responsible for the condition of the Burmese prisons confesses to a doubt whether much harm is done thereby, the case is clearly one to which the Supreme Government can profitably direct its attention. Another passage in the report will take its place in the literature of cholera. It is an account by the medical officer in charge of the Akyab gaol of an outbreak of cholera there in September last year, and the noteworthy fact in it is that as soon as two-thirds of the inmates of the gaol had been removed to a camp outside, the disease began to abate, and was speedily altogether arrested. Nothing in connection with precautions against cholera is more familiar than the efficacy of promptly moving bodies of men in which the disease has broken out, so that camps and armies have actually marched away from the pestilence. Here, however, there was no marching away, because cholera was prevalent in Akyab itself all the time, and it was impracticable to move the prisoners outside the affected area. The method pursued was simply an extension of the residential area, and the results were so satisfactory that too much prominence cannot well be given to the incident.

THE *Englishman* thinks we have gone widely astray in protesting against its protest against the opening up of the Umaria coal-fields by the Government of India. But it contents itself with reasserting its contention that "the Government are violating their own declared policy in the matter and are doing a serious injustice to vested interests and private enterprise," and with adding that "even if cheap coal is to be supplied for a time from Rewah, we utterly fail to see why Government is to be congratulated upon a step which implies the ruin of the important coal industry of Bengal, and a serious check to the development of private enterprise." If that is the case of the *Englishman*, it is evident that we have not gone far astray in treating it as a lament over the imminent disturbance of a coalring in Eastern India. Whatever the "declared policy" of the Government may be in this matter, it was their duty to violate it if it stood in the way of a legitimate development of the resources of the territories in their charge. We own that it is not an easy thing for outsiders to look at the question from the point of view which our contemporary has taken up. One must go to Raneegunge to look at it from the Raneegunge point of view, and we cannot all do that. But we can all appreciate a policy which opens out at least five square miles of the best coal in India, which will supply the other end of the G. I. P. line with coal at half existing rates, and which will add largely to the coaling resources of the railways of Central India, existing and in prospect. Most people will be happy to think that the protest against so obviously beneficial a measure has come too late. Mining plant and material in large quantities have lately been sent to Kutni from Bombay, and though the operations on the Kutni-Umaria railway are advancing slowly, in consequence of sickness amongst the coolies, the work at the pit has made satisfactory progress, and the coal already brought to bank has abundantly fulfilled expectations in regard both to its quality and its abundance. An enterprise which promises such good results is not to be condemned because the royalty which the Government have arranged to pay to the State of Rewah is possibly lower than others might be disposed to pay. And this is the only objection yet raised which does not appear to have originated solely in a desire to protect the Bengal coal-owners from the competition of a formidable rival.

THE Volunteer Reserve movement has so far made satisfactory progress in Bombay. Thus far about a hundred and twenty-five names have been sent in, and though the number is not large enough to indicate the existence of any great enthusiasm on the subject, there is good reason to believe that it by no means represents the full strength which the Reserve will have attained by the time that the returns are made to Government. A considerable proportion of the enrolment forms that have been sent round to heads of firms and employers of labour have yet to be returned, and good service would be done to the movement if those who are willing to co-operate would send them to Captain Roughton without delay.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 15.

THE greatest interest has been excited in the American and English colonies here in connexion with the departure of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, who yesterday concluded his official work as Minister of the United States to France. In the morning (11-30) he went to the Elysée to bid farewell to President Grévy, and remained, with the Chief Secretary of Legation, to breakfast. At 2-30 Mr. McLane, the new Minister, went with his suite to the Elysée in open state-carriages, accompanied by a squadron of dragoons. The President received the new Minister, and welcomed him to his post. In the evening a grand banquet in honour of Mr. Morton took place at the Hôtel Continental. Over two hundred guests sat down in the spacious hall on the ground-floor, the band of the Garde Républicaine occupying the ante-room. The American and French flags were displayed, and such floral decorations as abounded on the occasion have rarely been seen even in Paris. Before dinner ladies were admitted to see the arrangements, Mrs. Morton and her children among them. From first to last the entertainment passed off without a hitch, and did great credit to the committee of stewards. The speeches were unusually interesting. Mr. Munroe, the American banker, spoke first, and spoke well. Next came Mr. Edmond Kelly, the lawyer, whose speech, recounting Mr. Morton's services, was applauded throughout. Mr. Morton expressed his thanks with great felicity and with real feeling. A more gratifying sight to him could not be imagined than such an array of guests assembled to do him honour. The new Minister, Mr. McLane, won the hearts of all listeners. M. Floquet's speech was a gem of true oratory, every sentiment of which was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. He was followed by Senator Lafayette, Consul-General Walker, and others, all of whom succeeded in commanding attention. I enclose the ménu and the list of toasts. No American Minister to France has been more deservedly popular than the Hon. Mr. Morton. The tribute paid to him last night was not a matter of course: it was, in fact, a novelty. It is his services to his countrymen, his encouragement of every American enterprise, his hospitality (which has not been at all confined to his compatriots), and his fidelity to every American interest—charitable, diplomatic, and commercial -which aroused the outburst of feeling last night. Many Americans think that Mr. Morton may by and bye be President of the United States. He is a man of large ideas and an admirable administrator.

You may imagine the sensation created by the announcement that the following resolution was carried unanimously at a public meeting at Wimbledon :—"That to check the gradually increasing practice of betting and gambling, it is desirable that an Act of Parliament be passed—(1) making it an offence subject to penalty for the press to report betting transactions, as if they were a part of legitimate commercial enterprise, which the country, by its voice in Parliament, has declared that they are not; (2) making it an offence subject to penalty to transmit betting transactions by telegraph; (3) restricting the Post Office authorities from transmitting betting telegrams." This is very disturbing to a multitude of English and French sporting men in Paris, as may easily be imagined. If this proposal be carried into the statute-book, the occupation of many of them will be gone, or must be carried on at great inconvenience and with more or less risk.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE SURVEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pray permit a "doomed and discredited" subordinate to make one more protest against the statements of your correspondent "Lex." I do not wish to disturb sleeping dogs, if they are anxious to lie, but merely to correct a few errors :—

1. The Deccan Riots of 1875 were more severe, as well as I can remember, in parts of the country where no revision settlement had taken place, than in those where the revenue had been enhanced. At any rate they were quite equally bad. Not having the report with me I cannot enter into details.

2. The famine of 1876-77 was worse in Madras than in Bombay,—very much worse,—and the recovery was slower. It can hardly be said that Madras was affected by the Bombay Settlement Department.

3. The incendiarism of 1879-80 was almost entirely confined to Satara, where no revision survey or enhancements of rates have taken place. Those cases which occurred near Poona were nearly all in the Purandhar taluka, in which I was at the time employed, and which was not then revised, but was under the old rates of thirty years' duration.

4. "Lex" admits that the "right of occupancy conferred by the survey tenure is a valuable asset," and then proceeds to assert that it is worthless! If the settlement is so injurious to the people, and the cause of all their ills, then why is it that the right of occupancy is an "asset" eagerly accepted by the money-lenders? The very fact that, even under the rule of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the money-lender continues to advance money on this asset is as good a practical answer to such wild statements as can be.

Apart from the stage effects of "lurid light" and the Salvation Army war cry of "blood and fire," theatrically introduced by "Lex," is there not just a feeble possibility that the famine was caused by short rainfall? I only suggest this as a possible cause. The rainfall was originally entrust- ed to the Conservator of Forests by Sir Ric Temple. It is now, I believe, either in the h of the Irrigation Department, or in ch of Mr. Ozanne, I am not sure which. Anyho no longer belongs to the Settlement Departm since their "scandalous mismanagement" of it.

Perhaps it is no one's business *tantus compo lites*, but I think I have the approval of all sens men of all services when I condemn this fo wrangling. Attacks must be met, or the pu will think they are just; but it is not fair critic to call your opponents "discreditable," &c. T is little to choose among "Lex," "A. D.," "Bhu "Decentraliser," "Centraliser," or any othe the junior wranglers. No military man woul allowed to squabble over his, or other, servic this way

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE.

WAYS OUT OF THE FINANCIAL DEFICIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE

SIR,—Allow me through your columns to sug for the consideration of the authorities, methods by which the present and future d in the public finances may be effectually met.

It is at present the practice of the Govern of India, on every occurrence of a strain on finances, to repair to the local Governments w orders for the utmost economy in the administra tion of the public funds during the time of the pr sure, and for the local Governments to pass on orders to the heads of their several depart and to call for a report showing what reductio practicable in their respective branches. I this course seems to me neither edfying no able, much less, upon the whole, economical. item of expenditure receives sanction from the lo or the supreme Government, and, it is to be presumed, none is sanctioned which is not thought necessary for the good of the public service. Again, owing to the multiplication of laws and creation of new departments, the work of the different offices keeps on steadily increasing. The consequence is that these occasional calls for economy result in the distress of a few clerks and peons or the reduction of similar petty items of expenditure, and as there can be no reduction in the amount of the work, the remainder of the establishment is overworked, and routine work is delayed or disturbed. Hence I repeat that this occasional swoop for odds of economy in departments, the work of which is not connected with the cause of the financial pressure it is intended to meet, is neither edifying nor profitable: it is probable the temporary saving thereby effected is not sufficient to cover expenditure of official time and energy, stationery and postage consumed in the production and circulation of the orders, and the submission and consideration of the reports. It is literally much ado about nothing. In place of these miserable makeshifts, I submit, the authorities ought to direct their attention to dignified and solid measures which will secure a permanent and perceptible reduction of expenditure and sources of revenue, which can be utilised as occasion may require. To this I will now address myself.

I. First, as regards reduction of expenditure. I see it stated that the Government of Bengal, in circulating the recent orders of the Government of India, has asked its heads of departments what amounts can be retrenched from their own salaries. The direction of this course seems right, but the procedure adopted is wrong. At any rate, it is hardly likely that many of those so addressed would propose a reduction in their own income. In such a matter, I think, the heads of Government should set the example to heads of department and a satisfactory result may be depended upon. We all know that to the thousands of the monthly salaries of the Governors-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Councillors are appended a few hundred odd rupees, annas, and pies. Let these heads of Governments first drop the odd additions to their drawings, and then let them direct a reduction of the same percentage in the salaries of heads of departments and all offices down to a certain minimum. This, then, is the first reduction I would suggest. Next, all superfluous or lightly worked posts should be abolished or doubled up under single heads with responsible and efficient assistants, of whom there is no lock in these days of highly-developed education and comparative want of employment. Lastly, all places the duties of which can be discharged by natives should be conferred on them on every available opportunity, which would save 33 per cent. of cost. None of these proposals involves any violent change, but their adoption would result in a permanent retrenchment of far greater amount than the periodical exhortations and orders for the strictest economy which are now in vogue, and which produce little good, but plenty of inconvenience.

Under the second head, viz., sources of revenue, I humbly think that we should have the import duties re-imposed. The belief under which their repeal was demanded in England has now been shown to be unfounded, and so long as we have customs establishments in our harbours, there is no reason why a tax which is not felt or grudged by its contributors should be foregone, when money is needed in so many directions. But, whether the import duties are restored or not, I think we ought no longer to be kept out of the income-tax. I anticipate the opposition which is sure to greet such a proposal from all parts of the country, and especially from Bengal, the zemindars and planters of which, not content with reaping the benefits of the Permanent Settlement themselves, would seek to transfer public burdens on the poor, and would always suggest the alternative of an enhancement of the salt tax, on the ground that direct taxation is not suited to this country. So it is, no doubt; but the unsuitability becomes clear only when the tax is calculated to touch the noisy classes. We have, however, taxed the land and the salt of the peasant enough, and it is time to reach the money-making classes. Even now in the licence-tax we have an income-tax, only it does not reach those who should never have been exempt from it. The peculiar merit of the income-tax from my present point of view, however, is that it is almost the only impost which can, without public inconvenience, be so regulated as to meet the need of the moment; and if this tax, which was given up in consequence of an interested agitation, be restored, it will obviate for ever the necessity of frantic resorts to doubtful expedients for meeting the deficit that now and then has to be faced. I do not see why we should not, like England, have the income-tax machinery always at work at a low incidence, to be pushed up the moment we are overtaken by an emergency. Such a modification of the licence-tax as would secure so much good ought surely not to be delayed.

June 4. TODAR MALL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st instant there appeared a letter under the above heading, signed "G.," advocating the re-imposition of the import duties as a means to enable the Government to restore the equilibrium in the Indian finances, disturbed by the enormous expenditure incurred in military preparations consequent on the recent war scare. As the letter in several instances was attributed to me by many of my acquaintances, as the initial letter of my surname is also "G.," although I do not share the views expressed in it, may I ask you for a small space for a few remarks on the subject? I do not agree with your correspondent in the narrow view that whenever a case for retrenchment arises it is generally the subordinate officials and peons that suffer from reduction. The Government very properly, through the heads of its departments, seek to curtail expenditure, and, of course, such of the appointments as are not strictly necessary are dispensed with, due regard being had to the preservation of efficiency but the curtailment of the salaries of th graded officials rests with the Governme itself and the Secretary of State, and wou imply a revision of the Pay Code. To exp the high officials to curtail their own salary absurd. As regards the re-imposition of the imp duties, which "G." advocates, it is out of question. little familiarity with the literature of politic economy would have made this clear. G believ that by the re-imposition of the duties the Gover ment would be enabled to recoup itself for t expenditure incurred in other directions. No nothing could be more misleading than that su position. Every tyro in political economy know that it is the consumer that eventually pays f the carriage, duty, &c., on all goods, and every me chant here is aware that the effect of reviving th import duties would be practically to lose th Indian market for foreign goods in the ce of th growing industries of this country. It espe cially for the benefit of the Manchester p e, as i may be remembered was said at the time, hat th import duties were abolished a few years ago indeed, it was to enable English fabrics to compet with the Indian mill produce in the Indian market So, therefore, instead of the forty-five-and-a-hal lakhs of rupees pouring merrily into the Govern ment of India Exchequer, as "G." fondly expecta he will find that British mill-owners, if his view be countenanced, would have to look for marke for their produce elsewhere than in India, perha in Honolulu or Zululand.

June 4. M' G

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TELEGRAMS.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 4.

The monsoon has not burst yet. There is much rain, but from the north there is no wind, and the sea is calm.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

The China mail brings news that the peace negotiations are hanging back by reason of France demanding the cession of the Pescadores. Langson is occupied by the French. Large bodies of Chinese are crossing the frontier. The Black Flags remain at Formosa, which is still held. Reinforcements are being landed at the Pescadores. The prohibition against importing tea lead continues to the injury of trade. It is reported that there is insufficient lead for the shipments of new teas.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN JAPANESE WATERS.

The Russian Admiral in Japanese waters, irritated by being closely followed by British ships, cleared his decks for action, beat to quarters, and ran out his guns, pointing them at the Agemmenon and Sapphire as they arrived in Yokohama. When called on for an explanation, he replied that the neutrality of the Japanese waters was only valid if able to be enforced. On hearing this the Japanese Admiral anchored his turret ship close alongside the Russian ironclad with shotted guns.

EXECUTION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Bamen Dass Babajee, who was condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions, was hanged this morning at six o'clock, in the presence of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Mr. George Keith, the Sheriff, and Mr. Clogstoune, Assistant Superintendent of Police. The prisoner, an old man, ascended the gallows with tottering steps. He professed innocence to the last. Death was instantaneous. He had applied to the local Government for a pardon, but the Lieutenant-Governor declined to interfere with the judgment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESULT OF THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The following is the result of the Derby:—

Melton 1
Paradox 2
Royal Hampton 3

[The above has been delayed owing to interruption of the lines.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 4.

The steamer Hydaspes, from Aden, arrived. The [illegible] Teheran, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.
Suez route interrupted this side of Aden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 3.

10 p.m. .... 84·3

THURSDAY, June 4.

6 a.m. .... 82·9
10 a.m. .... 87·6
2 p.m. .... 88·4
4 p.m. .... 88·1

IN consequence of an interruption of communications by the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable between Bombay and Aden, Reuter's service has for the past two days been almost entirely suspended. Communication is now carried on entirely by the only available alternative route—that of the Indo-European Company, *viâ* Teheran.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR leaves Mahabieshwur for Poona to-morrow.

SURGEON-MAJOR WATERS has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Bombay Municipal Corporation caused by the resignation of Mr. Macfarlane.

SURGEON J. CRIMMIN, officiating medical officer 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon-Major E. Colson, and Surgeon-Major Halliday, 13th Bombay Infantry, to act as Civil Surgeon, Rajkot, during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker.

SURGEON H. P. JERVIS has been appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona.

SURGEON J. C. H. PEACOCK, Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

IN the Public Works Department, Lieutenant W. W. Baker, R. E., Assistant Engineer, has been promoted to the first grade, and Major Macartney has been appointed to be Executive Engineer, Surat.

COLONEL WATSON received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, from Colonel Reeves, on the 16th inst.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. F. HOGG has taken charge of the office of Political Resident, Aden, on the retirement of Brigadier-General Blair.

MR. J. J. HEATON has been appointed magistrate of the first class in charge of the talukas of Belgaum and Chikodi, in the Belgaum district.

MR. M. MACMILLAN, B.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, has been appointed to act in the third grade during the absence of Mr. R. G. Oxenham.

AMONG the appointments in the Revenue Department notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette* are the following:—Lieut.-Colonel Crawford to be Collector and Magistrate of the district of Shikarpur with effect from the date of the retirement of Colonel R. R. Wallace, but to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee until the return of Colonel Boulton, Major Mayhew in the meantime acting at Shikarpure. Colonel Crawford will be succeeded in the Deputy Commissionership of Thar and Parkar by Mr. H. E. Watson. Mr. R. M. Lambert has been appointed to be head Assistant Collector in Sind, vice Mr. Watson, Mr. Mules succeeding him as second Assistant Collector, while Mr. J. L. Jenkins takes the third Assistant Collectorship. During the absence of Major Mayhew at Shikarpur Mr. R. Giles acts as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

DURING a thunderstorm in the Kanara district a man was struck by lightning in the village of Sandige in the taluka of Siddapur, and killed.

THERE were ten fatal cases of cholera in Bombay during the week ending the 2nd inst. The deaths occurred among the various Hindu castes.

THERE appears to be a good deal of cholera in the districts. In the Kurrachee district 135 cases are recorded, of which 68 were fatal; on the Upper Sind Frontier, 10 cases (imported from Rindli), of which 7 were fatal; in Broach, 2 cases, of which one was fatal; in Surat, 105 cases, of which 59 were fatal; in Khandesh, 78 cases, of which 36 were fatal, in Nasik, 167 attacks and 86 deaths; in Thana, 99 cases and 65 deaths; in Poona, 102 cases, of which 46 were fatal; in Ahmednuggur, 96 attacks and 37 deaths; in Belgaum, 794 cases, of which 466 ended fatally; and in Dharwar, 172 cases and 111 deaths. There is also cholera in Baroda and Hyderabad (Sind).

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 2nd inst:—Rain in parts of fourteen districts. Hailstorm in parts of Poona and Shikarpur. Rabi harvest completed in all districts. Preparations for kharif crops in progress in fourteen districts; kharif sowing commenced in parts of Dharwar and Shikarpur. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in four, and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of eighteen small-pox in parts of twelve, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts.

CAPTAIN ROUGHTON, commanding E. Company of the Bombay Volunteers, has issued a report on the progress of the company during the past season. The strength of the company has rapidly grown from 64 in 1877-8 and 96 in 1881-2 to 158 in 1884-5, and it has now, Captain Roughton says, reached a point at which a further increase is not desirable, owing to the great difficulty experienced in administering it. The company returned 128 extra-efficients and 15 efficients as against 115 and 10 respectively last year, and the number of drills put in by the company was 4,696, an average of 32·[illegible] per man, against 25·10 last year.

FURTHER communications will, it is stated, be made to the Amir regarding the proposed boundary. The Allahabad paper remarks, that as the three points, Zulfikar, Gulran, and Maruchak, which he was anxious to hold have apparently been secured for him, no obstacle should arise on his side.

ORDERS have been issued for the evacuation of Rindli so far as the Commissariat and Transport Departments are concerned, owing to the spread of cholera. The establishment and followers will be moved at once into more healthy quarters, either towards Jacobabad or Quetta. Cholera, it appears, has also been severe among Colonel Lindsay's labourers in the Bolan, sixty-seven cases having occurred up to the 30th ultimo, of which thirty-two proved fatal. Colonel Lindsay has been given discretionary power to suspend work altogether or move higher up to the Bolan, where the cholera has not yet appeared.

SIR JOHN COODE is strong on the point that the building of a dock at Colombo must be preceded by the construction of the northern arm of the breakwater. Were this done, Sir John Coode is of opinion that a dock would pay well at Colombo.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us regarding the Antwerp Exhibition:—On the 8th of May an iron-girder measuring 131 feet (40 metres) in length and 12 inches in height has arrived on the ground of the exhibition. It has been rolled in one heating at the works of the Providence Company at Haumont. That girder, which has been the admiration of specialists, is by far the longest which was ever rolled before anywhere. Up to now 82 feet (25 metres) in length had not been exceeded. Even those men who are expert in the manufacture of rolled iron can scarcely imagine how such a length has been obtained. To manufacture that girder a quantity of iron of three tons had to be brought in one load into the furnace. And the further difficulties were to heat it uniformly without burning it on the exterior, and to make it perfect without any flaws or straws. Even with the help of the improved machinery at the disposal of the Providence Works, such a wonderful piece of work could scarcely have been expected to be turned out.

THE Srinuggur correspondent of the Allahabad paper gives the following account of the earthquake in Kashmere:—"The barracks of the Maharajah's troops were almost totally destroyed, burying about one hundred sepoys and one hundred and fifty horses. Forty-six men and seventy-four horses were killed, and about fifty men severely injured. In the city forty-one lives were lost, and double that number injured. No Europeans were hurt. The Maharajah's palace is partly destroyed, while the Residency is irreparably damaged. The shocks continue, but with less frequency and force. Over thirty have been counted. Much damage has been done in the valley generally. A mosque fell at Sopor, burying two hundred persons. In spite of heavy rain the population abandoned their dwellings. The telegraph is interrupted. The Governor and Dewan Luchmundas and the Resident were early at the barracks superintending the digging out of men and horses. Dr. Leahy, Civil Surgeon, and a medical missionary looked after the wounded. No such earthquake has been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

THE reorganisation of the Commissariat Department, which has just been sanctioned from England, will, says the *Englishman*, bring about some important reforms. Colonel Hunt is to be Commissary-General for the whole of India with the rank of Major-General. The establishment for Bengal and the Punjab, under the new scheme, will be as follows:—

2 Commissary Generals.
4 Assistant Commissary Generals, Class 1
6 " " " " 2
8 Deputy Assist. Commy. Generals " 1
8 " " " " 2
12 Sub-Assistant Commy. Generals " 1
12 " " " " 2

This makes a total of 52 officers, independent of the establishments for Bombay and Madras. These officers are to be distributed between the Punjab and Bengal (including the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces). They are not to be interchangeable, and each set of officers is to be under its own Commissary-General. The grade of Deputy Commissary-General is to be abolished. The new system is intended to work with the Army Corps system, and to produce greater efficiency. Whatever improvements result from the reorganisation will be gained without any additional outlay, as the expenditure on the personnel of the department will not be affected.

THE *Madras Mail*, in announcing that Mr. Tremenheere, C.S., has arrived at Ootacamund and taken over charge of his duties as acting Private Secretary to the Governor, says:—"The *pucka* appointment has been offered by His Excellency to a military friend, now in England, who was for some time employed as Military Secretary to the Governor at Malta, and it is understood that the offer has been accepted. Some surprise is caused by Mr. Grant Duff's decision to send all the way to England to a military friend, unacquainted with Madras and its executive and institutions, rather than have recourse to the local Civil Service for a man to fill the office of Private Secretary during the seventeen months that remain of His Excellency's term of office. Mr. Tremenheere is not the only instance of a young Civilian whose antecedents justify the belief that he would prove as efficient a Private Secretary as Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Mr. J. H. Garstin, and Mr. A. T. Arundel did in their more juvenile days. Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor of Bombay, may have had many family and political friends whom he might have liked to oblige, yet he preferred Mr. Hart, of the Bombay Civil Service, as Private Secretary, to any of them, and when Lord Reay was appointed to succeed Sir James, he, too, forbore to take care of any Dowb of his acquaintance, and prevailed upon Mr. Hart to remain on as Private Secretary. Lord Dufferin gave that post upon his staff to Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, a journalist unacquainted with India; but this was partly attributable to His Excellency's recognition of the fact that in the delicate negotiations with Russia which he was to conduct, he would probably find a particularly valuable collaborator in one who had acquired European distinction as a close and fair observer of Russia."

FROM the 6th of January to the 8th of March last, according to the official report, snow continued to fall with general uniformity over the ranges of the Sutlej Valley. The monthly falls of snow at Kilba were 15 feet 4 inches in January, 4 feet 10 inches in February, and 10 inches in March. In Kulu the fall at the Rotang Pass was 4½ feet, and in other passes in the Kulu Tahsil from ¾ of a foot to 3 feet. In Kangra, at the Bastes Pass, the snowfall was 6½ feet, and in the other passes from 4½ to 6 feet. The natives say they do not remember snow to have been so persistent and so heavy as it has been during the past winter.

THE Chief Commissioner's review of the violent crime statistics in British Burma for the first quarter of 1885 shows that but little progress has been made in coping with the prevalent disorder. Dacoities and murders have been rife, especially in the three important districts surrounding [illegible]n, and the work of the police has not improved. The Province, in short, still continues "out of hand," to use Mr. Crosthwaite's pithy expression, and among the minor influences at work there is one that, a contemporary remarks, cannot be much longer overlooked. The native magistracy dispose of about three-fourths of all the criminal work in the country. Thoroughly conversant as they are with all the special features of provincial misdoing, they have no great legal attainments, and will require for years steady, consistent, and, above all, experienced control. Yet the fact remains that in the long series of Judicial Commissioners, in whom such control is vested, there is not one who has not been a complete stranger (in every sense of the word) to the country and its conditions. Each has taken a line of his own, and generally one diametrically opposed to that of his predecessor; the result being that the High Court circulars present as curious an assortment of unintelligent, unintelligible, and irreconcilable rulings as are to be found anywhere out of Rangoon.

RUMOURS were rife in Shanghai when the mail left that a hitch had occurred in the negotiations between M. Patenôtre and the Imperial Commissioners in Tientsin. The *North China Herald* remarks:—"We have not received any confirmation of these reports, but consider that their correctness is not impossible. At the same time we do not believe that any permanent difficulty, such as would lead to a resumption of hostilities, has taken place, unless the Chinese are more short-sighted than we take them for." The *Shen Pao*, an influential native paper published in Shanghai, protests against the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tongking before the treaty of peace is signed and ratified.

THE *Shen Pao* publishes the following version of the agreement between China and Japan in regard to the evacuation of Corea by Chinese and Japanese troops:—

(1) China is to withdraw her garrisons from Corea; and Japan, the guards stationed for the protection of her Legation in Sheul. Within four months of the signing of the treaty all these soldiers are to be recalled, in order to prevent trouble to either country. The Chinese troops are to leave Corea by way of Ma-shan-pu, and the Japanese by way of Jen-chuan.

(2) The contracting parties agree to exhort the King of Corea to train his soldiers for the protection and safety of his realm. The king is to employ one foreign military officer or more as drilling-masters. Henceforth neither China nor Japan is to send such officers to Corea.

(3) In case of a rebellion, or disturbance of a serious nature, occurring in Corea, and either China or Japan being desirous to despatch soldiers to that country, it must first give due notice of its intention to the other. When quiet is restored the soldiers are to be withdrawn again, and on no account to be left there permanently.

A SAD story comes from the colony in North Borneo. An expedition, consisting of Captain de Fontaine, Messrs. Davies, Little, Wheatley, and Dr. Fraser, and fifty Sikh and Dyak police, set out from Gaya, on the 13th of May, with the object of punishing the natives of Tawaran. They camped at a village called Kawang, and while the men were resting under a tree they were suddenly set upon by some of the Badjou baggage-bearers. Dr. Fraser was at once shot dead. Captain de Fontaine tried to rally his men, when the rest of the Badjous rushed upon them, shouting "amok, amok." Captain de Fontaine was very badly wounded, but the little band fought desperately, and eventually the whole of the Badjous were killed. The following is the list of killed and wounded:—Killed—Dr. Fraser, the sergeant-major, the jemadar, and two constables. Wounded—Captain de Fontaine (very severely); Mr. R. W. Little (slightly), and seven Sikhs. The wounded men were at once sent on to Sandakan, and, according to the latest report, Captain de Fontaine was progressing towards recovery.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT D. B. THOMSON, 2nd Battalion East Yorks, officiating wing officer 28th N.I., has been allowed leave to England to appear before a medical board there.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. G. E. GRIFFITH, S.C., has been ordered to return to duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR B. C. KEELAN, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad Sind, and Surgeon-Major Barry, I.M.D., have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year and six months respectively.

MAJOR GREENFIELD, S. C., having completed 26 years' service, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 4—With local exceptions the barometer has risen slowly everywhere. The pressure is lowest in the Eastern Punjab and adjoining district of the N. W. P. Rajputana, Central India, and Berar. West winds prevail in the N. W. P. to Allahabad and Gorakhpur, easterly at Purneah; north-easterly at Hazaribagh and Sutna; north-west winds at Bombay and Carwar; aasterly further down. There is disturbed weather west of Travancore and Ceylon, and it is dark and glooming at Carwar and Mangalore. Heavy rain has fallen at a Colombo and pretty generally in the south of the peninsula, also in the Central Provinces. Rain to-day:—Colombo, 4 inches; Madura, Trichinopoly, and Wellington, about 1½ inches; Mercara, Seoni, and Moulmein, 1 inch; Coimbatore and Salem, ½ inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 4, 1885.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·740	91·0	ENE	11	0·00
Surat	·758	96·5	NE	Light	0·00
Bombay	·791	87·6	NW	8	0·00
Rutnagherry	·793	86·5	WSW	8	0·01
Karwar	·790	82·6	NW	Light	0·10
Mangalore ..	·808	84·4	ENE	2	0·07
Calicut	·815	83·6	SW	5	0·12
Cochin	·812	85·4	ESE	Light	0·20
Masulipatam	·813	92·8	SSE	6	0·00
Madras	·829	82·8	ESE	2	0·05
Negapatam ..	·813	80·4	SW	0	0·04
Marmugoa ..	....	....	......	..	....

BRITISH NAVAL PRESTIGE.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was the other day reading a letter from a very distinguished naval officer in the American service, Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Goodrich, on the national defences of his country. In the course of it occurred the following passage, which seems to me to be eminently worthy of general circulation, as showing that, however much Englishmen may, for party purposes, depreciate the influence of their Government and the power of their navy, yet that a very wholesome impression of our strength and determination is still experienced by all foreign nations with whom we come in contact:—"A ship-owner, known to all the commercial world, tells me that he never sends his ship on a foreign cruise under the American flag. He tried the experiment faithfully for a time, but found that they were subjected to so many petty annoyances and trivial expenses at the hands of officials who care nothing for America's enormous strength at home (to them a vague tradition, not embodied in the tangible shape of an ever-ready war vessel), that, in despair, he was forced to secure them British colors and a British registry. Now they never fail to receive civility and attention, because it is known that any offence will be followed by an immediate demand for explanation, apology, or indemnity, the demand being supported by the presence of a British man-of-war."

L.

THE LANDING OF P. & O. PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see the letter calling attention, the other day in your paper, to the way in which passengers from the P. and O. mail-steamers are landed in Bombay, and I may say that on the arrival and departure of every week's steamers the conduct of the embarkation and debarkation of the passengers has seemed to me to be a blot on the administration of that great company's passenger service.

On a crowded steamer, either arriving or departing, the noise, bustle, crowding, and crushing that go on are distracting; while the struggle of ladies and frightened children, and ayahs with parcels, umbrellas, &c., ascending or descending the solitary gangway, has often made me wonder why some little attempt at order is not preserved eithel by the company's servants or by the Bombay police; and the steam launches that are used to land passengers by the P. and O. would not be tolerated elsewhere. I feel sure much of this confusion could be prevented if one gangway was preserved for people arriving, and the other for people departing; while separate places should be assigned (with slings, if necessary) for taking up and lowering packages brought on board by passengers at the last moment, or by passengers wishing to leave the steamer immediately on arrival. Another thing which might very fairly be done is, to prevent anybody going on board for three hours before a steamer starts, or for three hours after its arrival, unless he has procured a pass from the P. and O. Agent's office on shore.

If some such regulations as these were introduced, more order and comfort to passengers, and probably to the crews as well, would be ensured, and there need be no real difficulty to people who wish to see their friends off or welcome them on arrival. The present arrangement, or, I should say, want of arrangement, is little short of a general scandal.

Further than this, however, it seems that as the construction of the docks have given little or no convenience to passenger traffic, the Port Trustees or the Municipality, which both benefit much by the very large passenger traffic now passing through Bombay, may fairly be called upon to give the assistance that would certainly be given at Liverpool or almost any other seaport in the world. Why should they not be obliged to provide proper platforms or hulks to be anchored in the harbour, in such positions as to allow steamers to be attached to them, for a few hours before departure or after arrival? This would allow all passengers to step directly on or off their steamers with the ordinary comforts of a pier. These platforms should be provided with broad and easy staircases from the upper deck to a level with the small craft. There would, moreover, be no insuperable difficulty in morning these hulks in such a position as to allow them to be connected with the shore by a bridge of boats, thus rendering passengers free of the use of small boats altogether, except, perhaps, in the monsoon months.

June 2. L. S.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As long as the matter was, so to speak, awaiting the decision of the Government, and as long as it was under the self-constituted censorial eye of "Medical Journalist," I refrained from making any further remarks on the question of surgeons, physicians, and teachers in privately endowed hospitals and medical schools. "Medical Journalist" may be, by the bye, a member of the great "fourth estate;" but he is the first and only one I know of who deliberately took side against the vast non-official medical profession, and their vital interests and rights, to urge on the probably misinformed Government to centralise and keep for their own paid servants appointments which undoubtedly, in civilised and free countries, are never considered as "official'," but, on the contrary, elective by the votes of the donors, or their nominees. This would not of course exclude Government servants if elected. The petition of the Bombay Medical Union is a new incentive to say something more on the subject. There are reasons, numerous and varied, why a paid Government official should not be, as a rule, appointed to purely secular and privately endowed hospitals or schools. To say nothing of the waste of public money in paying a heavy salary for the performance of duties in posts which in every English town are objects of eager solicitation on the part of private practitioners, and are evidently so also amongst the highly educated (ask Professors Mackenzie, Cook, Carter, &c.) Bombay practitioners; to say nothing of this waste of public money and putting aside also the disputed theory of in[illegible] the to the whole civil medical profession of India, I ask, in the name of common-sense and expediency even, how is that rapidly increasing (but not rapidly enough increasing) medical profession, which will have to minister to the wants of two hundred millions or so of human beings and rescue them from the hands and cruelties of grasping native and other charlatans, how will that most necessary medical profession of the future be encouraged to increase its numbers and take its proper standing in the world, if the only means of becoming distinguished (I will not say efficient, for that they are) and winning the confidence of the masses, if hospital appointments, professorships, &c., be sternly refused them.

Surely, Lord Reay and his immediate advisers have not had the elements for fairly coming to a final conclusion placed before them! I do not for one instant impeach the veracity of the documents (or their framers) on which a late decision was based. But Mr. Hojel's, Mr. Boustead's, and Dr. Maconachie's complaints were based not on professional grounds, but solely on the want of punctuality in timing of visits, &c., which the honorary native surgeons displayed. I here must remark that grave as such laxity is, the governors on the Municipality are quite competent to deal with it, and render it impossible by instant dismissal, fine, &c., if persisted in.

The possession of the diploma of M.D. of an Indian University for those not possessing those of the London College of Physicians and ditto of surgeons, &c., should of course be a *sine qua non*. I would exclude, at all events from teaching professorships, though not from hospital surgeoncies, etc., all merely foreign degrees, unless accompanied by the diplomas of the two abovenamed colleges or of a British or Indian University. There are two exceptions to the above. A teacher of botany or of chemistry need not be a medical man at all; in fact, had better have never studied anything but his all-absorbing science, and given his whole life to it. Although a fairly presumptuous individual and an old Bombay ship's doctor and general practitioner, I would rather that my son learnt botany and chemistry from any simple Fellow of the chemical or botanical societies than from myself. But for teaching or practising either medicine or surgery, the principal and professors of the Grant Medical College point out many native graduates whose really wonderful skill as operators and prescribers, whose intimate acquaintance with the literature of their art, and whose exceptional skill in diagnosis are quite on a par with that of any other graduates whatever, exclusive of course of the recognised heads of the profession. Of course a careful estimation of testimonials, prizes, diplomas, are a necessary prelude to appointment. As I before said, being a practitioner chiefly on board the shipping of the harbour and being a crusty old Brahmin into the bargain, I do not speak for myself when I say that Lord Reay would do well to re-examine the whole question with

A COMPOUND LENS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the controversy which has been recently carried on in your columns and in those of some of your contemporaries concerning the appointment of officers of the Bombay Medical Service to the charge of civil hospitals in Bombay and to professorships in the Grant Medical College, a somewhat important aspect of the question has, I think, been altogether overlooked. The facts are these. Appointments to the Indian Medical Service are made after an open competitive examination held twice a year in London, and the best men of their respective schools have hitherto been attracted to this competition by the belief that after a certain number of years spent in military service, a career is open to them in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, or in civil employment elsewhere throughout the different presidencies. There can be no doubt that if the Bombay hospital appointments and professorships were to be given away from the service this competition would not be as keen as at present, if it did not cease altogether. And thus an inferior class of men, if any, would obtain commissions in the service. It is thus seen that the question is not the narrow one of local economy that the Bombay Medical Union and others would have us believe.

According to a writer in a contemporary the other day, these hospital appointments should not be held by officers of the Indian military service because of their professional unfitness for such posts. If, then, Indian surgeons-major are unfit to hold these posts, it is difficult to conceive how graduates of the Grant Medical College, who owe their professional education to the labours of these "surgeons-major" and to the liberality of the Bombay Government, can be any better fitted to hold them.

The Bombay hospital appointments and professorships are open to any qualified man who can obtain a commission by competitive examination in the Indian Medical Service. Why then do the *alumni* of the Grant Medical College and Bombay University, after having outstripped their own teachers, hold aloof from these examinations? It cannot be supposed that they are deterred by a consideration of the necessity, imperative upon every officer of the Indian Medical Service, to pass a certain number of years in the military department, often to risk, aye and to lose, their lives, as many have done and are doing in cholera camps and on active service, before establishing a claim to these appointments. Every officer of the Bombay Medical Service holding one of these appointments is liable to be recalled to military duty at a moment's notice in any contingency, and they have always shown themselves willing, nay anxious, for such service; and so long as this is so, and in order that it may be so, it is not, I think, likely that the private practitioners of Bombay will convince Government that their claim to any of these appointments is superior to those of officers of the

BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE.

NEW DHARAMSALAS IN KUTCH.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stones of the Sheth Cummoo Sulliman and Shet Kanji Khetsi Dharamsalas at Mandvi in Kutch took place on the 28th ult., at 7-15 a.m., near the Bunder-road, opposite the post office. There was a large collection of local merchants and officers of the State, as well as of the Cutch Agency. Prominent among those present were the Rao of Kutch; Colonel Goodfellow, Political Agent, Kutch; Prince Kalubha, brother of H. H. the Rao Saheb; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai; Rana Jalam Singhjee; Mr. Chhotalal Sewakram; Sheths Jummabhai Lalji; Khmjibhai Jairam, of the well-known firm of Jairam Shivjee; Gosai Kashigarji, of the firm of Revagar Kuvargar; Raishi Amarchund Premjibhai, of the firm of Askaram Khengar; Narandas, of the firm of Anandjee Vishram; Ranchodadas Odhavjee; Kanji Dwarkandas; Bhimjee Gopaldas; Gosai Prathigirjee Ridhgirjee; Savnigirjee; Mr. Sykes, Superintendent of the Harbour Works, Mandvi; the Agency Dufturdar, Azam Bapalal Maneklal; the head clerk, Mr. Palanjee Bezonjee; the head master of the Bhuj High School, Mr. Vithalji Keshavji, B. A., and many others, including the local Vahivatdar, Nyayadhish, and Magistrate, numbering over three hundred persons.

Exactly at 7-15, when all were seated in a stately shamiana specially erected for the occasion, and decorated with a profusion of bunting and evergreens, His Highness the Rao arrived in company with Colonel Goodfellow, Prince Kalubha, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, and Mr Chhotalal Sewakram. A party of the State police presented arms, and the State band played the National Anthem.

The proceedings were commenced by H. H. the Rao making the following speech:—Colonel Goodfellow and gentlemen,—It is very gratifying to me, as it must be to every one assembled here on the present occasion, to know that we shall soon go through the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stones of two dharamsalas—both to be accessible to all visitors, without distinction of caste or creed. The institution of dharamsalas has been popular from very ancient times in all parts of India, has occupied a prominent place among works of charity, and is recognised as highly meritorious by all classes of people. In the absence of such institutions as hotels, existing in European countries, the dharamsalas of India are generally acknowledged to be very useful. Those who have had opportunities of travelling, either for business or pleasure, to different places far away from their home must have found how difficult it is to get a good place of accommodation, even after anxious search for it, and on undertaking to pay such charges as may be asked for a lodging; and they can easily realise and fully appreciate what a boon it is to get to a dharamsala and take repose there after a fatiguing journey. We may also, without the least stretch of imagination, conceive why the founding of such institutions is regarded as an act of charity, and why their founders are respected and gratefully remembered by the public. Most of you, gentlemen, must have, some time or other, felt how much obliged you were to those friends or acquaintances who have treated you as their guests during your sojourn in foreign parts by providing you with suitable lodging and board, even though it is in your power to reciprocate such acts of courtesy and hospitality towards them, if they should happen to visit your town. Now, the constructor of a dharamsala, so far as accommodation for lodging is concerned, acts and fulfils the part of a private friend or host; and this duty is discharged towards every one who resorts to the rest-house provided by him. It is but natural, therefore, that those who are the source of this comfort and convenience to the public should draw towards them feelings of great esteem and gratitude for their charity and munificence. In the present instance the two gentlemen to whom credit is due for conferring such a boon are one a Mahomedan, and the other a Hindu (Bhatia) merchant. These buildings will be in juxtaposition with each other, and it may aptly be regarded as a happy indication, characteristic of the universal harmony and peace prevailing. The name of the Mahomedan gentleman—Sheth Carim Mahomed Sulliman—is well-known to all present here. He has provided two musaferkhanas for his co-religionists—one at Bhuj, and the other at Mandvi—besides promoting the establishment of an Urdu school at the former place. At his last visit to Bhuj he had expressed a desire to build a large dharamsala to be dedicated to the use of both the Mahomedans and Hindus, and you are aware that we have assembled here to give effect to so worthy and beneficent a project. He is actuated by philanthropic motives, and has now afforded us a fresh proof of his liberality by adding one more good work of so much utility to the good deeds already done by him. It is a matter for regret that illness should have prevented him from being present here on this occasion. The Bhatia merchant, Sheth Kanjee Khetsi, at whose expense the other dharamsala is to be constructed, was a native of Kathada, a village in the neighbourhood of Mandvi. He bequeathed a large sum of money for charitable purposes, and his widow, Bai Kesarbai, aided by her brother, Sheth Morarjee, and other trustees, has selected the building of spacious dharamsalas as a worthy object of charity. The names of these worthy donors will, no doubt, be gratefully remembered by the public. In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to request you, Colonel Goodfellow, to do me the favour of dividing with me the pleasing duty of laying the foundation stones of these useful institutions. The deep interest you have always taken in the welfare of this province, and the regard which, I know, you entertain for Sheth Carim Mahomed Sulliman, will, I have no doubt, make the task devolving on you particularly gratifying.

His Highness's speech, which was received with acclamation, was explained in Gujarati by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai.

Colonel Goodfellow then delivered the following remarks, which were rendered into the vernacular by the Daftardar, Mr. Bapalal Maneklal:—Your Highness, Dewan Bahadur, and gentlemen,—It is a very great pleasure to me to assist your Highness in the very pleasant duty in which I was asked to co-operate. Not only the poor, but all strangers or travellers and sojourners in this place will be very grateful for the liberality exercised in building these dharamsalas. Kutch has to be congratulated on possessing such very loyal subjects—a matter of no small comfort to her, as to your Highness personally, whose generosity provides buildings of such general utility. Kutch is not over-favoured as regards its soil, water, and rainfall; but Providence makes up for those drawbacks in giving the country such subjects. They by their enterprise become wealthy in other lands, but do not forget their native country, and give back a share of their gains to it, in place of spending it, as they well might, elsewhere; and the share, in my experience, has been no small one. This spirit is worthy of all commendation, and in the present instance we are indebted to the liberality of Messrs. Carim Mahomed Sulliman and Kanji Khetsi. I much regret that Mr. Carim Mahomed Sulliman is prevented by sickness from being present on this occasion, as he would have been very glad to take part in these proceedings. However, I am sure he will be thankful that, in his absence, your Highness has been pleased to interest yourself in the matter, and desired me to lay the foundation stone of the dharamsala in his name.

The party then proceeded to the place where the foundation stone of Sheth Haji Carim Mahomed Sulliman's Dharamsala was to be laid. As soon as the stone was lowered Colonel Goodfellow declared it "well and truly laid." Below the stone was formed a cavity, in which were deposited the newspapers of the day and the current coins. The assemblage then turned to the other side of the shamiana, where the foundation of the proposed Kanji Khetsi Dharmasala was to be laid. Here a number of Brahmins of the priestly class had assembled with their ceremonial offerings, such as rice, unguents, flowers, incense, &c. The Brahmins recited sacredh ymns, and His Highness performed the foundation ceremony in accordance with Hindu observances.

This over, all resumed their seats in the shamiana, when Dewan Bahadur Manibhai rose and made the following observations in regard to the nature of the buildings about to be constructed, and the improvement that will thereby be effected in the front line of the Bunder-road:—Your Highness, Colonel Goodfellow, and gentlemen,—I think it will not be out of place to give a few particulars as to the dharamsalas commenced this day. You are all aware that of late passenger traffic by steamer has greatly increased at Mandvi, and for about nine months in the year Mandvi may be said to be the principal place of ingress and egress for the whole of Kutch—a province which claims as its subjects about two or three lakhs of people in Bombay and other places abroad. There are one or two dharamsalas on the Bunder, but they are not adequate for the growing requirements of the place, and when Sheth Carim Mahomed Sulliman visited Bhuj some months ago he expressed a wish to construct one at his expense for people of all classes. There was still room for one more, and Sheth Kanji Dwarkadas, to whom I spoke on the subject, kindly moved in the matter, and the trustees of Sheth Kanji Khetsi came forward to build the other. The frontage of the first dharamsala will be about 100 feet, and that of the other 170 feet, the square area of both together being 19,283 feet. The Durbar gave the sites free of charge, on condition that the frontage should be built according to an approved design. Each building will cost from 30,000 to 40,000 rupees, and will have an arcaded footpath attached to it. I may once more repeat what I have so often said, that the Kutchees, as a nation, are actuated by the highest feeling of patriotism, and their love for their sovereign is proverbial. There are many proofs in the country of this praiseworthy trait in their character, and I am sure that under the benign rule of His Highness Maharaja Khengarjee they will be multiplied in course of time.

The donors of the two dharamsalas then returned their thanks to His Highness one after the other.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivjee, head-master of the Mandvi English school, read the following speech on behalf of Haji Carim Mahomed Sulliman:—Maharaja Dhiraj Maha Rao Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahadur, Colonel Goodfellow, and gentlemen,—We long cherished a desire to construct here such a dharamsala as may be useful to Hindu as well as Mahomedan travellers going in and out of the province, and beg now to express how greatly we feel ourselves indebted to your Highness for the kind manner in which your Highness and Colonel Goodfellow have been gracious enough to interest yourselves in furthering this object of general usefulness. Haji Carim Mahomed has been prevented by illness from being present here on this occasion, but we are sure he will feel highly pleased on hearing of the great interest with which the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this work of public utility has been performed. In conclusion, we beg to tender our thanks to the gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence here this morning, and pray to the Almighty that this auspicious act of charity may soon be brought to completion, and that we may enabled to open the institution for the use of the public at no distant date.

Mr. Liladhar Kanji Dawarkadas expressed himself thus on behalf of the trustees of Sheth Kanji Khetsi:—Maharaja Dhiraj Maha Rao Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahadur, Colonel Goodfellow, and gentlemen,—On behalf of Sheth Morarji and the other trustees of Kanji Ketsi's widow, Bai Kesarbai, I beg leave to express the great obligations we are under for your Highness having recognised the want of a public dharamsala in this commercial town, and taken the trouble to grace this occasion with your Highness's august presence, in company with Colonel Goodfellow, and laid the foundation stone of the proposed Kanji Khetsi Dharamsala. The Kutch Durbar are invariably encouraging and fostering such charitable institutions in the province, and the great *éclat* given to the inaugural ceremony of laying the foundation stone to-day unmistakeably points to the personal interest your Highness takes in such works of public utility. May God hasten the completion of the dharamsala commenced to-day, and shorten the time when it may be possible for us to declare it open for the use of the public.

This was followed by the recitation of some excellent pieces of Gujarati poetry specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Shivlal Dhaneshwar and Kavi Ladharam Vishram. The distribution of pan-supari, etc., brought the proceedings to a close.

THE RESULT OF THE DERBY

HENCEFORWARD in racing circles the year 1885 will be best known as Melton's year, a distinction which the bay colt by Master Kildare out of Violet Melrose has won for himself by securing the much-coveted blue riband of the turf for his owner, Lord Hastings. When two days ago Reuter telegraphed the latest betting about the great race of the year, it was a matter for surprise to those who had studied the papers that had arrived by the last mail that Melton should be such a firm favourite at a much shorter price than Paradox, whose chances were much fancied when the mail left. But, as often happens when immediately before a race the first and second favourites change positions, there were valid reasons for it. But it is seldom that the public are able to gauge the form of the horses in the Derby so well as they have done for this race. The horses that were first and second in popular favour occupied the same place in the race; while Royal Hampton, who was fairly well up in the betting, occupied the third place. The victory of the Heath House crack will be yet another feather in the cap of Matthew Dawson, who from the first was very sweet upon the chance of his charge. At one time the horse was under suspicion; so much so that in certain circles there was a disposition to lay against him even for a place. Four to one was freely offered against him, and at those odds an outlay of £300 was made by his friends; but they refused to invest another £200 on the same terms. At the same time a bet of 600 to 500 on Paradox against Melton went unheeded after an offer of a thousand even had been made. From this it appears that the warm support given to Paradox more or less frightened away the backers of Lord Hastings's colt. It is evident that those backers of Paradox who thought that this year's Derby was going to be a one-horse race must have considerably burnt their fingers over him. The high estimation in which Paradox was held was no doubt due to the success which Metal, Whipper-in, and Farewell, who formed part of Paradox's trial party, met with. Metal by securing a creditable win in the Dee stakes, Whipper-in by coming in first for the Great Cheshire Handicap, and Farewell by easily winning in the race for the Thousand Guineas, established their positions as racers of a high order; while Paradox in the trials defeated them easily, thus causing the Kingsclere party to pin their f ith absolutely on him. Melton's victory therefore stamps him as a horse of superior calibre. As a two-year old he scored a very creditable win in the Middle Park Plate, but since then he had not put in an appearance before the public, though it is probable that, as we stated two days ago, he ran in the Payne Stakes. Melton, it may be mentioned, was included in May double and trouble events which were to be completed in the event of his success in the Derby. He was to have been ridden by Archer in the big race, which must have been something in his favour, especially as Archer, who had ridden Paradox in the Two Thousand, had thus some previous knowledge of the temper and habits of his rival. Xaintrailles not getting placed suggests his probable absence from the race. Amongst this horse's recent successes may be mentioned the Poule d'Essai, the French Two Thousand, and the Third Triennial. Respecting the probability of his starting for the Derby. He was next to have run for the Grand Produce Stakes on the 17th May, and it was doubtful whether he was to be reserved for the Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby, run at Chantilly on Sunday, May 31, or sent to England for the Epsom Derby. M. Lupin, his owner, was said to be particularly anxious to win both the Prix du Jockey and the Grand Prix with his game little horse; and as he is not a horse likely to stand a prolonged period of sharp work without a rest, the idea of sending him over to Epsom for the Derby, run three days after the French Derby, was not likely to be entertained, except for the fact that he had a bet on for 6,000 to 200 about the English Derby. In all probability the French horse, who as a two-year old made his mark in England in good company, after winning the French Derby will have to fight it out in the Grand Prix, as has often happened before, for supremacy with the winner, and probably the second, in the English Derby. The winner, Melton, it might be mentioned, is owned by Lord Hastings, his sire being Master Kildare and his dam Violet Melrose. Mr. Cloete's Paradox is a bay colt by Sterling out of Casuistry. The other placed animal, Royal Hampton, is a bay colt by Hampton out of Princess, and owned by Mr. Childwick.

Holloway's Pills.—As autumn treads on winter, slender, delicate, and pale-faced youths become listless, languid, and debilitated, unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently, though surely, as a purifier, regulator, alterative, tonic, and mild aperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is demanded for its completion.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' afternoon.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, at 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Garston, from Cardiff; and Colaba (s), Rangoon.
VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Morna, for Amsterdam.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 9 p.m.:—

Patrol	Turkish	Michaelis.
Overture	Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu.
Valse (Vocal)	Dream Faces	Meissler.
Operatic Selection	Princess Ida	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck	Meizdorf.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Flamstead entered, and the s.s. Etna left, the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 30th ult. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 15,307.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of May last was 2,697, out of which 436 were new admissions. The daily average was 87.

FOUND DEAD.—A young Hindoo man named Nana Thatoo, reported to have been of unsound mind, was missing from his residence since Sunday last. His dead body was found floating in the Baboola Tank yesterday.

BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the last month was 1,926, consisting of 1,094 males, 480 females, and 352 children. Of these numbers, 1,244 were Hindoos, 612 Parsees, 66 Mussulmans, and 4 Christians. The daily average was 62·129.

THEOSOPHICAL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the Theosophical Society's Homœo pathic Charitable Dispensary during the past two months was 3,566. Of these many were Parsee females, suffering principally from chronic nervous diseases of different kinds.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th May was Rs. 68,34,355; in addition silver received during the week Rs. 23,66,212. New coin paid during the week Rs. 18,50,040. The balance left was Rs. 73,50,527. There is in addition Rs. 50,79,109 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Ooma, a woman, a hawker of vegetables, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Syed Hossein Syed Muktoom, residing at Parel-road. It appears that in the latter end of March the complainant missed the ornaments, and reported the matter to the police. A few days ago the woman was arrested as she was endeavouring to dispose of one of the anklets to a Marwarree. It was subsequently identified by the complainant as his property. The accused denied the theft, stating that she had found the anklet underneath the staircase of the complainant's house. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING THIEF.—Visram Mooljee was charged yesterday before Mr. Webb with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 9, the property of a Parsee shopkeeper. The accused, an old offender, called at the complainant's shop, saying he wished to buy a looking-glass. He examined a number, but went away without making a purchase. Shortly after he had left the complainant found that his purse had been stolen. The accused was still in sight, and he was arrested by a policeman who saw him drop a purse when the complainant shouted to him to stop. The accused admitted a previous conviction, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 2nd inst., was 457, being 43 more than in the previous week, 11 more than the week ending 3rd June, 1884, and 15 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 292 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 26·85, calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 112 deaths from remittent fever, 17 more than in the previous week, and 23 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 70, 17, and 4 respectively, as compared with 67, 32, and 11 in the same time last year. Ten deaths from cholera were registered last week as compared with 15 in the week previous.

ROBBING HIS BROTHER.—Thakordas Nathoobai was yesterday charged before Mr. Webb with the theft of several gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 140, the property of his brother. The ornaments were kept in a cupboard, from which they were missed on the 29th of April. A report was made to the police, and they were informed that suspicion rested on the accused, who had gone to Sholapore since the theft. A watch was kept for him, and on his return ten days ago he was arrested. Only one of the ornaments was found with him; the rest had been disposed of to Marwarees at Poona and Sholapore. The accused claimed the articles as his own property, calling his mother to prove that she had given them to him. But she affirmed that they belonged to his brother. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THEFT.—Barkia Fakeer was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 27, the property of Champa, a woman residing at Girgaum. It appears that on the night of the 31st ult. the accused, who had recently left the Sassoon Reformatory, where he was taught the trade of a carpenter, went to the house of the complainant for lodgings, offering to pay her Rs. 25 per month. She asked for Rs. 30, and some discussion took place between them. During this the woman had taken off from her person two gold ornaments, which she placed among her bedding. The accused asked her for a drink of water; she went to fetch it; and on her return found that her would-be lodger and her jewellery had disappeared. He was subsequently arrested with the property in his possession. The accused said that eight months ago he had lent the complainant Rs. 30 to buy a cupboard, on her promise to return the money in a few months. On the night in question he went to demand the money lent, and complainant threw the ornaments at him, telling him he could have them in satisfaction of the loan. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE OCCASIONAL APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR BOMBAY.

THE following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, is published in last night's *Bombay Government Gazette* in accordance with Rule 15, of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations:—

Bill No. 5 of 1885.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the temporary appointment, whenever necessary, of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; it is enacted as follows:—

Government may, at any time, and from time to time, appoint a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay if it shall for any reason appear expedient so to do, and any such appointment may be for such period as Government shall de m pr per.

2. A Deputy Municipal Commissioner so appointed shall:

(*a*) receive such allowances as shall from time to time be fixed by Government;

(*b*) assist the Municipal Commissioner in the performance of his duties under the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878.

And all acts and things performed and done by a Deputy Municipal Commissioner by virtue of and during his tenure of the office of Deputy shall, for all purposes, be deemed to have been performed and done by the Municipal Commissioner.

3. If the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay shall sanction the payment of the allowances of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, or of any portion thereof, from the municipal fund, such payment shall be deemed to be a purpose expressly authorized by the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, within the meaning of Section 136 of that Act: Provided that no such payment shall be made out of the municipal fund without the sanction of the said Corporation.

4. Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Bombay Act II. of 1885 (An Act to empower the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to subscribe to the Guarantee Fund of the Bombay International Exhibition and for other purposes) and the words "and in the event of his becoming a member of the said Committee, to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner to aid him in the discharge of his municipal duties," in the preamble of the said Act are repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay have recently sanctioned the payment of a sum of money to provide for the temporary appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner in order that the Municipal Commissioner may be able to confer with and assist the Government Law Officer in the preparation of a new Municipal Act for Bombay; but the municipal law at present in force does not authorize the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner.

In Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Bombay Act II., 1885, special provision was made for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner in the event of the Municipal Commissioner's becoming a member of the Executive Committee of Management of the Bombay International Exhibition The present is another occasion when such an appointment appears necessary and others may from time to time occur.

It is thought expedient, therefore, to repeal Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the abovementioned Act and to re-enact them as a separate general measure. This Bill has been drawn for this purpose.

(Sd.) M. MELWILL.

3rd June, 1885.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

E. LAWRENCE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June, 1885.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

SHIKARING EXPLOITS.

TWO BOLD feats in wild beast slaying have been almost simultaneously chronicled within the last few days. One is described as a "leopard hunt" at Muragacha, and the other as a "slaughter of the tigers" at Dehra Dun. The two achievements were similar and yet different. They agreed in the main points that the animals in both cases belonged to the cat-tribe and were killed by means of gunpowder and bullets, but differed in details. In the one case four tigers were killed with a bullet apiece, by a solitary European. In the other a solitary leopard was despatched after a prolonged bombardment by a number of native sportsmen. The four tigers, again, had only killed one stag; whereas the leopard had severely mauled a "respectable Brahmin lady," who had left the road to "pluck a few wild flowers in the jungle." When moreover the ardent shikaris of Muragacha assembled in strength to avenge the ill-usage of this respectable Brahmin lady, "the spotted foe sprang upon a man—a silent spectator of this fearful game." So far the spotted foe had the best of the fearful game; but he reckoned without the modest narrator of the story, who says: "My humble self was one of the party, and on the first charge, a bullet from my breech-loader broke one of its legs." Then the firing grew furious, and so did the leopard. It mauled a dog and charged the spectators, but—"this time we found that its face was all bleeding, which showed that the shots had taken effect." "Again and again," the narrative continues, "the guns belched forth their deadly contents right and left upon the ferocious animal, wounding it very severely;" and at last its "mad career was finished by a ball through the heart." After this exciting narrative the tiger exploit reads tamely enough. A kill was reported; the executive engineer of the neighbourhood had a *machan* erected. No fewer than six tigers came, of which he killed two, right and left. The remaining four returned later, two were again killed in the same way, and the last two then concluded to stay away. This was a marvellous performance, but suffers in comparison with the other, by lack of dramatic incident. Yet both deserve commemoration. Mr. Holmes of Dehra Dun killed the tigers: and Babu Phoni Bhoshan Mukerji was the principal hero in the hard-fought victory over the other cat. The respectable Brahmin lady is progressing favourably.—*Pioneer.*

EXPLORATION IN NORTH EASTERN BURMAH.

THE *Englishman* writes:—While Societies at home, are quarrelling over the various routes to North Eastern Burma and the Shans, and the question whether France can reach them quicker from Tonkin than we can from British Burma or Assam, a small survey party from Dibrugarh under Colonel Woodthorpe, R. E., has been doing much to bring the discussions to a practical conclusion. Colonel Woodthorpe, after experiencing considerable difficulty in the collection of carriage, made a start from Sadiya in January, taking a south-easterly course along the banks of the main stream of the Dehing, and passing through two large and well-known Singpho villages, Bhusa and Kumki, they crossed the snowy range that forms the watershed of the Dehing and the Irrawaddy by a pass some 8,000 feet high, which had snow in it in March. The country they travelled through was very difficult and almost wholly uninhabited, the two Singpho villages mentioned about being separated by an absolutely tenantless tract of 65 miles. The difficulty of the country compelled Colonel Woodthorpe to reduce his party, and he went down among the Bor Khamptis of the Northern Irrawady, with a very small escort indeed. The snowy range forming the watershed appears to be about 130 miles east-south E. of Sadiya. About 35 miles beyond it he came to some Khampti villages, and from there he found many villages within easy reach, until he got as far as the Namkin, the Western branch of the Irrawaddy, striking it about 195 miles east of Sadiya and 300 miles above Bhamo. The importance of the report that Colonel Woodthorpe will send up to the Government of India may be gauged by the fact that no European has visited the country since Lieutenant Wilcox made a tour among the Khamptis in the year 1828, and that, despite the friendliness, wealth, and power of these tribes, no attempt has been made as yet to open out anything but the most distant of friendly relations with them. The country is said to be well cultivated, and opium is largely grown. The silver mines of the Khamptis are worked by an inferior and half-subject race, the Khanungs, to the north-east of the capital of the King of all the Khaptis; Pedan, visited by this survey party. The people were most friendly to them, and welcomed them with most substantial and acceptable gifts of food. Honour was done to them by processions of musketeers with flint-locks, and heirs-apparent with gilt umbrellas, and the Rajah is said to have received some presents with the polite answer that, although he "thanked them for their kindness they would have been welcomed quite as warmly if they had come empty handed." Colonel Woodthorpe was unfortunately compelled to hurry back to Sadia in order to avoid being cut off by the rising of the river, and reached civilization again only just in time to avoid becoming an involuntary prisoner among these respectable savages. His report must be awaited before any full opinion can be expressed on the discoveries he has made as to the practicability of the route to this country. At present it would appear that a more southerly course would bring the route as far south as Mung Lung, 100 miles south of Pedan, where the Irrawaddy is navigable—it was found unnavigable at Pedan—and would also avoid the higher part of the watershed, crossing it at an altitude of only 4,000 feet. It is meanwhile interesting to hear that the Khamptis consider this an easier march than their trade route to the east with China, and that the Burmese apparently find them out of their reach, as no tribute has been collected from them for 20 years. The report will deserve the most serious attention of the Government of India, and should prove as useful as it is sure to be interesting.

BENGAL.

DISTRESS IN ASSAM.—It seems that in certain maujas in the North Lakimpur Sub-division, Assam, the people are suffering from scarcity. Some 4,000 persons are said to be all but destitute, and the Assistant Commissioner has been engaged in doling out money and rice to them for several weeks past. The Government will no doubt continue to relieve the extreme wants of the people, but in such a case there is always a good deal of suffering which Government cannot be expected to deal with, and on this account we commend our correspondent's appeal for charity.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A VISITOR FROM HONG-KONG.—We hear that Miss Nelly McGuire, the unfortunate woman who has for several months past figured rather frequently in the Police reports as a destitute and for disorderly conduct, has to-day (7th inst.) left the Colony for Madras, where she has some friends resident. Some weeks ago an application was made by her to the Government for a passage to India, but the authorities were unable to comply with the request. Since then Mr. A. Falconer, late Acting Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, has interested himself in the case and has collected from various charitably-disposed friends sufficient funds to pay for the passage of Miss McGuire to Madras, and also to enable him to send a moderate sum to her friends at Madras to enable them to provide for her there, at least for a time. Mr Falconer, during his term of office in Victoria Gaol, in an unostentatious manner, has done a great deal to assist the deserving European destitutes in the Colony, having obtained employment for many of them and assisted others out of the Colony.—*China Mail.*

THE REBELLION OF THE HALF BREEDS.

GENERAL MIDDLETON, with a force of 1,000 men left the camp at Gabriel's Crossing on Saturday morning, May 11, and marched a distance of seven miles, a gunboat dropping down the river at the same time. When near Batoche the gunboat was fired upon from both sides of the river. The scout, with a Gatling gun, thereupon pushed forward, and came upon the advance guard of the rebels. The Gatling then opened fire upon them, when they retreated behind a church and two houses. The artillery coming up shelled the enemy and dislodged them from behind the church, and also drove them from their rifle-pits. While thus engaged a large force of rebels suddenly emerged from the woods with the object of seizing the guns, but the Gatling was pushed to the front, and when the enemy got within 20 yards literally mowed them down. The rebels then broke their line and fled. The casualties among General Middleton's troops were unimportant.

Particulars of the fighting are to hand from several correspondents. The *Standard's* "special" joined the column operating under General Middleton in time to witness the affray. He says: "As Batoche was approached the bush became thicker, and the scouts moving ahead advanced with caution. No enemy were, however, met with until we emerged from the wood near the river, which runs through a deep valley some 2,000 yards wide, with precipitous sides covered thickly with bush. The village of Batoche stands upon the opposite side of the river, but on our side is the Church, the priest's house, and some other buildings. In spite of the troubles the priest was still resident there. Around this group of buildings some of the enemy could be seen moving about. The troops moved forward in skirmishing order, and at 8 o'clock the first shot was fired. The rebels made but a feeble resistance to our advance, and as our artillery, which consisted of two pieces and a Gatling gun, opened fire upon them, they cleared out from the intervening bush and gathered round the church and buildings, where they seemed disposed to make a stand. The Gatling fire and the steady advance of our troops soon caused them to abandon their intention, and they fell back to the bush behind the village, while we advanced and occupied the church and buildings. The rebels had not gone far, for as our skirmishers advanced towards the edge of the bush, 300 yards from the church, their fire broke out sharply. Their plan of fighting had evidently been arranged beforehand, for they had rifle pits dug among bushes. Our skirmishers lay down, and the Gatling gun was brought round and opened fire on the bushes. Suddenly there was alarm from behind. A large number of the rebels had crept up through the bushes and made a sudden rush towards the two guns, which had been left somewhat in rear, and were but weakly guarded. The men with them, unable to withstand so strong an attack left the guns and made for shelter. It was fortunate that they did so for it left the guns open. The Gatling was rapidly swung round by the artillerymen working it, and it opened fire when the enemy, rushing forward with yells of triumph, were within a few yards of them. Then the long grating rattle broke out, and a storm of balls swept across the open and smote the advancing foe, sweeping the leading files away. This was too much for the half-breeds, who, with a yell of surprise and terror, as their comrades fell as if stricken by lightning, turned and bounded away into the bush again." The credit for this manœuvre with the Gatling appears to be mainly due to Captain Howard, of the Connecticut Militia, who is with General Middleton as agent of the Connecticut manufacturers of the gun. The Indians, after their repulse, retaliated by opening fire on Captain Howard, and his escape from injury was miraculous. The bullets were flying all around him, but he gallantly maintained his position. General Middleton has reported to Ottawa an account of Captain Howard's bravery, saying that he saved the entire battery from capture by his coolness and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

efficiency in managing the Gatling. The rebels, unable to stand its terrible fire, returned to their pits, constructed in a ravine running from the river. The troops were brought up in battle line, and towards noon a force was sent into the ravine to attack the pits. After a gallant but vain attempt to drive the rebels out the troops retired, with much loss. There was a subsequent lull in the contest, with desultory skirmishing and firing, by which nobody was hurt. This continued during the afternoon. At six the Canadians camped for the night where they fought. The casualties are variously estimated. The United States Consul at Winnipeg reports that General Middleton lost one killed and seven wounded, other accounts say 13 killed and 23 wounded, with a rebel loss of from 50 to 80. Several rebels were captured, and reported that Riel's ammunition was scanty, and two of his council were shot. They also reported that the cannonade had destroyed nearly every house in Batoche, and caused a great panic.

On leaving Fish Creek, General Middleton had ordered the steamer Northcote, which is sheeted with thick planking so as to be bullet proof, to move down the stream and co-operate in the attack, but the vessel was disabled. Riel laid a plan for her capture as she came down the river. Thirty of the rebels were placed on either side of the river in an ambush, from which they fired upon the boat when she came opposite, and hoped by killing the steersman and pilot that the boat would drift ashore, and that they would possess themselves of much-needed ammunition, arms, and supplies. In this they failed, as the sharp-shooters selected to kill the pilot and steersman missed their aim, and before they could reload the boatmen had taken refuge below, where they controlled the helm. The steamer, however, grounded on a sand bar, but floated off, drifting with the current in a helpless condition down past the town. The crew was unable to do anything, but the engineers made frequent blasts of the whistle, calling for help.

General Middleton's forces had another engagement with the Indians near Batoche on Monday. In his account of it the General says:—I received a message from Riel saying: "If you massacre our women and children we will massacre our prisoners." I answered, "Put your women in a safe place, point it out, and we will not fire at it." I then pushed on our advance guard, and when I saw a chance ordered a general advance. Our men responded nobly, and were splendidly led by their officers. Colonel Straubenzee drove the enemy out of their rifle pits at the point of the bayonet, and afterwards forced his way across the plain and seized the houses, of which we are now masters. Our men bivouacked on Monday night on the field of battle. In the heat of the action Riel sent another letter, stating that if the General did not retreat or grant an interview the prisoners would be killed. The letter came too late, the advance being already ordered. The prisoners were rescued, and are safe in camp; the enemy had not time to kill them. Our loss is five killed and 11 wounded. The enemy sustained great loss. Riel's private secretary and a member of his council were wounded and taken prisoners. Two steamers are coming up the river towards Batoche with troops, in order to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

In sending an account of the fighting the *Standard's* special correspondent says the two first objective points of the campaign have now been accomplished; Battleford has been relieved and Riel has been driven from Batoche; but the real difficulty of the campaign is only beginning, as Riel's force has yet to be fought in the woods.

Telegrams from Battleford state that Colonel Otter the other day sent a scouting party to reconnoitre Poundmaker's position. The Indians, who were in ambush, suddenly attacked them, and shot one man. The rest of the party galloped back to Battleford, leaving their comrade's body, whether dead or alive is unknown. Colonel Otter declines to make another advance until he has been reinforced.

THE HARVEST OF THE SOUDAN.

In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, under the above heading the Baroness Burdett-Coutts says that for some time past conferences have been held at her house on the position of the Soudan. First, its development has been studied through combined commercial and philanthropic agencies; secondly, its probable effect on its slave-trade. She says:—

These two objects, the opening out of Soudanese markets to English enterprise and the suppression of the slave-trade, though not absolutely identical, are like parallel lines, always running the same course and passing to a point beyond our ken. Thus all interested in the one feel equal interest in the other. It was suggested that English enterprise in the twofold direction could be carried on successfully through the formation of a company of syndicate founded on the precedent of the East India Company, or on the more recent and perhaps more opposite example of the Borneo Company, which is a product arising out of the late Rajah's (Sir James Brooke) successful enterprise in Sarawak, through which the head hunting Dyaks and former piratical tribes are now (as we hope the African slave-dealers may hereafter be) converted into honest traders, spreading commerce, peace, and good-will on earth, instead of barbarism, cruelty, and a standing menace to humanity. The Borneo Company receives very considerable support and countenance from the Government of England, and is also invested with almost supreme power from its suzerain, the Sultan of Borneo. I have reason to think that such a plan, or one analogous to it, would receive ready assistance from influential quarters under the one absolutely indispensable condition—namely, that the railway should exist. A movement for the suppression of slavery associated itself naturally with the Anti-Slavery Society, whose secretary, Mr. Allen, has always attended our meetings, and I believe that the Anti-Slavery Society has already moved in this matter, and will make endeavours to prevent the plant now at Suakim being sent home. Independently of the strong motive for the completion of the railway in the interests of a common humanity, our home interests would be thereby benefitted; for the articles which Manchester and others of our manufacturing towns could furnish find as ready acceptance in the Dark Continent as they do elsewhere, and we may cherish at least that amount of belief in even a slave merchant's human nature that he would as willingly sell cotton and calicoes as men, women, and children—perhaps prefer the former trade, had he the opportunity, as being easier of transit and requiring no provisions.

These conferences, the Baroness adds, have received valuable support from those whose philanthropy and practical knowledge of Africa and its resources are indisputable. Lord Shaftesbury, Cardial Manning, the Bishop of Newcastle, Mr. Forster, Mr. H. M. Stanley, and others equally well known, are all willing to further any scheme having for its object the redemption of the Soudan. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts feels certain that the day is not far distant when we shall cease to read in the daily papers of the miseries of the "scorching Soudan;" but rejoice to hear that a brisk and honest trade is carried on in Khartoum on the spot where Charles George Gordon fell, "his front with wounds unnumbered riven, his back to earth, his face to heaven."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, COTTON SWEEPING, &c.

Under instructions from the Colaba Press Co., Ld., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th June, 1885, at 3 p.m., at the Company's premises, (behind the Grant Buildings) consisting of cotton sweeping, old fire bars, brass borings, teak beams, joists, planks, stone slabs, rubble stones, bricks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 2, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the British India Dockyard.
Ex s. s. "Serendil."
About 15 tons small coals.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong built mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong-built buggy.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th June, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Butterfield-street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Thorpe & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood, oakwood, and satinwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-class oleographs in gilt frames, an iron Chubb's safe, &c., &c., the property of KELLY A. SADKA, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruetstand, bread basket, biscuit box, eggstands, muffineers, butter pot, set of spoons, knives and forks in oakwood case, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood, teakwood and satinwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier and oval and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, long arm, rocking and drawing-room chairs, settee couches, reclining and half-backed sofas, chiffoniers, ornament stands, corner whatnots, teapoys with marble top, handsome Japanese flower vases, rich Japanese and metal work table ornaments, double light hanging argand lamp, velvet and Brussel carpets, first-rate engravings in black and gilt frame, blackwood carved and iron four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, almirahs with plate glass doors, chest-of-drawers, towel horses, bathing tubs, dressing tables with glass attached, an iron safe with Chubb's patent locks, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Jooma Succoor—
V B—50 cases candles.
On account and risk of Naboobhoy Mahomed Ally—
VB—H—2 cases capoteras.
On account and risk of Luxmidass Ramdass.
1 case Spanish stripes.
On account and risk of Ludha Nathoo.
L N 933—1 case embroidered gauge.
On account and risk of Essoofally Heptoola,
L N R—13 cases sarsaparilla.
1 " pills.
5 " florida water.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood harmonium with three stops, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of S. L. WYATT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, opposite to the opium godown, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of Surgeon-General AUCHINLECK.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th June, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock noon,

A quantity of Commissarist Stores, consisting of rice, dhall ghee, gram, goor, oil, salted fish, powa, country blankets, flour, salted pork, soup and boulli, warm coats, &c.

SALE OF ZANZIBAR SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khoja Moholla, by order and in the godown of Mr. Thariabhoy Topun, and on account and at the risk of Sha Gotumchund Rikhavdass—
50 bags Zanzibar sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 bales colored sarees.
A consignment of fresh oilmanstores from John Stephens Son and Co., consisting of table vinegar, assorted sauce, assorted jams in 1 and 2 lb. tins marmalade, assorted tart fruit, table salt, &c.
479 tins assorted paint mixed ready for use in 1 to 7 lb. tins,
2 cases Manilla cheroots 50 in a box.
1 " " " 250 in a box.
50 " each 3 doz. quarts Pilsener beer.
2 " harness oil.
2 " polishing cream.
2 " patent leather oil.
1 Mahogany cottage Pianoforte by Chappel and Co.
1 " Harmonium by Moore and Moore.
4 Glass door book cases.
1 Nearly new light landau.
1 Handsome brand new light victoria.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome pony cart.
1 office shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public on account of the concerned.
A V and Co.—3453-62—10 cases containing woollen shirts white shirts, Oxford shirts, union shirts, white shirts with collars attached, Blythwood, Gordon, and Sir Garnet collars, &c.

SALE OF CALCUTTA HESSIAN.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder by order of Thucker Pragjee Hirjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.
48 bales Calcutta hessian 51 inches 13 oz. 48,000 yds.
30 " " " 40 " 8 oz. 36,000 "
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to their Auction rooms, the household furniture of a gentleman consisting of drawing-room, dining, pier dressing and washhand tables, ottoman, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy-arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, iron cot, clothes press, dressing glasses, double bedstead, screens, coir and china matting, bath and dispense room furniture, copper utensils, &c.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER, LATHES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Tank-street, at New Nagpada, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhiccajee Dorabjee.
1 Lathe 20 feet.
1 " 8 "
1 " 6 "
1 Engine and 1 boiler.
1 drilling machine and sundry tools.
The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart-row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, superior crystoleum and other pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, carpets, photographic kit, &c., the property of Mr. Robinson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 66, Upper Colaba, near Parsee Agiary, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, superior oleographs and other pictures, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Sergeant-Major J. PAULSON, Royal Artillery.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built light Stanhope phaeton in very good order.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 5th June, 1885.

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